FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reaction to Defense Ministry Announcement Cited [PRAVDA 29 Aug] AA 1
U.S. Coverage Noted [Druzhinin] AA 1
Nuclear Physicists' Parley Urges Arms Control AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events [Kharlanov, 26 Aug] CC 1
Gramov Statement on Friendship-84 Games CC 3
Women's Federation Issues Peace Day Statement CC 6
Historic Western Hatred for USSR Assailed [Tikhvirskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Jul] CC 7

KAL INCIDENT

State Department Accused of Slander Against USSR DD 1
Kornilov: Flagrant U.S. Misinformation on KAL DD 2
PRAVDA Cites Ex-Diplomat: KAL Incident Planned [Tolkunov, 29 Aug] DD 3
TASS Roundup Marks Anniversary of KAL Downing [IZVESTIYA 29 Aug] DD 3
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Recalls KAL Aftermath [Izakov, 29 Aug] DD 4
Japanese Book Cited on Circumstances of Flight [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 29 Aug] DD 7
Japanese Parliamentarian: Mission Apparent DD 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Pentagon Confirms B-1 Prototype's Accident A 1
U.S. Speeding Up Space-Based ABM System A 1
Bogachev Hits U.S. Space Militarization Plans A 1
Reagan Signs Military Construction Bill A 2
Genri Comments on Nuclear Threat to Mankind [PRAVDA 28 Aug] A 2
NEW TIMES Article on Reagan's Policy Cited A 4
Motives Behind East-West Trade Curbs Suggested [Kondratyev] A 5

CHINA

- Dashkov Scores PRC 'Patriotic' Propaganda [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 29 Aug] B 1
- PRC Friendship Society Delegation in Leningrad B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

- Activities of Japan's Sakurauchi Reported C 1
  - Prokofyev at Airport Welcome [KYODO] C 1
  - To Meet Gromyko 31 Aug [KYODO] C 1
- Soviet-Japanese TU Talks Open in Moscow 24 Aug [TRUD 25 Aug] C 2
  - Japanese Official on Talks C 2
- Kuzin Views Developing U.S.-Japan-ROK Military Bloc C 3

SOUTH ASIA

- Kachanov Raps West's Positive View of DRA Rebels D 1
- Solton Reports Soviet Mine Detection in DRA D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

- Reaction to S. Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Forum E 1
  - Beloborodko Views Discussion E 1
  - Biryukov on U.S. Reaction E 1
- CPV Delegation in USSR 18-27 Aug for Talks E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

- Further on Slovak National Uprising Jubilee F 1
  - Husak Writes in PRAVDA [28 Aug] F 1
  - PRAVDA Reports Husak Speech [29 Aug] F 4
  - Ustinov Returns to Moscow F 7
  - Ustinov Cables CSSR's Dzur [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Aug] F 7
  - Jubilee Marked in Moscow [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Aug] F 8
- ADN: Kostandov Comments on USSR-GDR Trade F 9
- Ryzhkov, Baybakov Meet With Hungary's Faluvegi F 11
- Polish Paper Cited on Oder-Neisse Border Issue [IZVESTIYA 27 Aug] F 11
- Briefs: Polish Metallurgy Cooperation F 13

WESTERN EUROPE

- FRG Bulletin on Pershing II Missiles Criticized [Ponomarev] G 1
- Zholkver Comments on FRG Anti-Soviet Campaign G 1
- FRG's Antiwar Movement Seen Gaining Strength G 2
- FRG Towns Still Class Hitler 'Honorary Citizen' [Sosnovskiy] G 3
- Scandal Over UK Nuclear Attack Plans Growing [Andrianov] G 3
- UK Government To Dismantle Greenham Peace Camp [Terekhov] G 4

Greek Refusal To Hold Military Exercises Assessed [Serebrennikov] G 5
Visit by FRG's Strauss to Albania Noted G 6
Finnish Defense Forces Chief To Visit USSR [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Aug] G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Death of Lebanon's Pierre al-Jumayyil Reported H 1
USSR-Libya Relations Hailed on National Day [Nikolayev] H 1
Western Naval Buildup in Red Sea Continues H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Barkauskas, Delegation Visit Mozambique [Shinkarev in IZVESTIYA 29 Aug] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaraguans Down 'CIA' Military Transport Plane [PRAVDA 29 Aug] K 1
Report of U.S. Plan To Invade El Salvador Cited K 1
Argentine Delegation Arrives in Uzbek SSR K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Report on Party Mass Transport Resolution [25 Aug] R 1
IZVESTIYA Team Interviews BAM Chief Gorbunov [17 Aug] R 3
Reliable Weather Forecasting Needed for BAM Zone [Yezhelev, Sukhachevskiy in IZVESTIYA 27 Aug] R 8
Education Minister Interviewed on Training Tasks [Skryabin] R 9
Teachers' Salaries To Be Raised 30-35 Percent R 10
Intensified Atheistic Education Called For [Editorial in RADYANSKA UKRAINA 23 Aug] R 11
Young People's Current Exhibitionist Fashions Hit [Yermolyuk] R 12
Shevardnadze Speaks at Georgian Teachers Meeting R 12
Kunayev Addresses Obkom Bureau in Kustanay R 13
Fedorchuk on Militia's War Against Hooliganism R 13
Fedorchuk on North Osetia MVD Staffers Punishment [IZVESTIYA 24 Aug] R 13
Baybakov Activities in Armenia Reported [SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 8 Aug] R 14
Usmankhodzhayev at Kashka Darya Aktiv Meeting R 14
New Turkmen Minister of Health Announced [TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 7 Aug] R 14
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets 29 August R 14
Correction to Minister on TV Expansion Plans R 15
Briefs: Tashkent TV Center; Novorossiysk TV Tower; Commissions Discuss Propaganda R 15

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Academician Aganbegyan Views Economic Experiment [TRUD 28 Aug] S 1
Gosplan Aide on Experiment [Voronin in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 25 Aug] S 5
Progress Noted at Ukrainian Enterprise [Makurenko] S 7
Academy of Sciences Chief on Energy Sector S 7
Development of New Gas Deposit in Siberia Noted S 11

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Harvest Progress Statistics Assessed T 1
Ruvinskiy Views Results T 1
PRAVDA Reviews Progress T 1
Agriculture Ministry Examines Meadow Land Yields T 2
Briefs: New Siberian Canal T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Bloc Scientists Collaborate in Space Project U 1
Briefs: Tashkent Science, Technology Meeting U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Marshal Losik Cites Lessons of World War II V 1

REACTION TO DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT CITED

PM291605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report dated 28 August: "Enforced Countermeasure"]

[Text] The world press has evaluated as an enforced countermeasure aimed at preserving the military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO the USSR Defense Ministry's report on successful tests of ground-based long-range cruise missiles in the Soviet Union. At the same time commentaries in the mass media pursue the idea that the USSR is fully resolved to strive for arms control.

The Soviet Union's countermeasures, Yugoslavia's TANJUG agency emphasizes, have been taken with a view to "preventing U.S. and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states." The Soviet Union has repeatedly suggested to the United States an agreement on the prohibition of long-range cruise missiles, but Washington has remained deaf to those calls.

As America's NBC-TV points out, "Moscow is testing ground-launched cruise missiles as a countermeasure to the U.S. deployment of similar missiles." AP singles out the words from the USSR Defense Ministry report that "the Soviet Union will do everything necessary to secure real arms limitation and reduction. However, if the U.S. Administration continues to work to achieve military superiority, it will be forced to take countermeasures in the future to ensure that the equilibrium of forces between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is not upset."

Under conditions whereby the Reagan administration is trying its best to suggest to Americans that attempts to achieve military superiority supposedly "strengthen America's peace and security," the USSR's countermeasures have had a sobering effect on many people in the United States. Giving a detailed account of the USSR Defense Ministry report, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes with concern that "the Soviet Union now possesses an operational cruise missile and could begin deploying it."

The U.S. deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, France's L'HUMANITE writes, has forced the Soviet Union to take the necessary measures to create such weapons with a view to ensuring its own security and that of its allies. As the Defense Ministry report states, the Soviet Union will do everything necessary to secure a real arms reduction and limitation. LIBERATION describes this report as "a message reminding us that the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States the conclusion of a treaty prohibiting long-range cruise missiles but has received no reply."

Britain's REUTERS reports: To judge from the USSR Defense Ministry report, Moscow will continue to seek to limit and reduce arms.

U.S. Coverage Noted

LD292311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] World public opinion has appraised the USSR Ministry of Defense announcement about the successful testing in the Soviet Union of long-range, ground-based cruise missiles as an unavoidable retaliatory measure aimed at maintaining the military balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Aleksandr Druzhinin, our correspondent in the United States, reports: [Diagram shows salients of possible attack on the USSR from West European countries. Shot of missile being launched from a battery, cutting to shot of the Pentagon's mall entrance. View of THE WASHINGTON POST front page story headed "Cruise Test a Success, Soviets Say", in which a passage about Warsaw Pact countermeasures is underlined]

[Druzhinin] On this diagram NBC television vividly depicted the threat posed to the Soviet Union by the U.S. cruise missiles targeted on it. For many years the Pentagon has been developing these ultramodern weapons systems in its attempt to win military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Many U.S. papers quoted the announcement from Moscow which said that the Soviet Union has to take the necessary steps to ensure its security and the security of the other Warsaw Pact member states.

How did official circles in Washington react to the news of the successful testings of Soviet cruise missiles? Naturally, the State Department hastened to issue a statement, but it would be a waste of time trying to find even a mention in it that the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States that the two countries agree on banning long-range cruise missiles.

The State Department could not find anything better to say then that the announcement about the successful Soviet cruise missile tests was an act of political propaganda designed, allegedly, to put pressure on the United States' NATO partners. However, press reactions make it clear that U.S. public opinion plainly does not agree with these ridiculous assertions. The Soviet warning has once again given many Americans serious food for thought about the dangerous path which Reagan and his administration, who are obsessed with the crazy idea of headlong escalation of the arms race, are following.

NUCLEAR PHYSICISTS' PARLEY URGES ARMS CONTROL

LD240744 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Rome August 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

Nuclear physicists ended their fourth international seminar dealing with problems of safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear war in the town of Erice, Sicily, Thursday. The expert meeting was attended by prominent scientists from a number of countries. They held an indepth and thorough exchange of opinions on questions concerning the nature of a nuclear explosion and its ruinous effects on humankind and the atmosphere of the earth. The attendants expressed their shared alarm over the enormous scope of the nuclear arms race, the production of new formidable kinds of weapons of mass destruction and dangerous plans to militarize outer space.

They pointed out the need to exert every effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe. Italian scientist A. Zichichi, the seminar's initiator, stressed that a nuclear conflict can be forestalled but it is essential to act towards this end. Soviet scientists and scientists from several other countries said that the most efficient way of achieving this goal would be effective arms control, the limitation and the subsequent gradual and balanced reduction of nuclear stocks up to their complete elimination.

The seminar adopted a so-called protocol of mutual understanding providing for further studies into the consequences of a nuclear blast and for cooperation among scientists in the name of preventing a nuclear war.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM291121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Kharlanov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] They Brought Liberation

Forty years ago, on August days such as these, fierce fighting was in progress along the immense Soviet-German front. Soviet soldiers, the architects of victory, were going on the offensive, during which many were to fall. And their blood was shed not only on the sacred soil of the motherland, but on the fields of those countries freed from Hitler's tyranny by the Soviet Army's victorious offensive.

The liberators had already appeared on the streets of Bucharest. However, ahead still lay the marvelous word "brother", which the Soviet servicemen were to hear in Bulgaria, the tears of joy of tormented Warsaw, and the flowers of Bratislava and Prague. The indissoluble alliance of the peoples, and equitable system of borders, and a common desire never again to allow the fires of war to burn on soil where the blood of many generations had been spilled were beginning to form even as the first border post was being restored on the Soviet frontier and our servicemen were advancing toward Berlin.

Just over 8 months remained before the day of victory that brought peace to the European Continent. Now, when the international situation has been sharply exacerbated by U.S. imperialists and the Washington bosses are threatening Europe and the entire world with the conflagration of nuclear war, the task of defending the peace won in the battle against fascism and stopping the dangerous buildup of nuclear arsenals is more topical than ever before. K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, again recalled in his address to the Japanese public that "It is in our supreme interest to curtail the arms race and above all, of course, the nuclear arms race."

Every day of the approaching golden fall provides a fresh reminder of the significant events that took place 40 years ago. A mass demonstration to mark the 40th anniversary of the fighting on the western banks of the Vistula, in which the servicemen of the Polish Armed Forces' 1st Army fought alongside Soviet units, has been held in the Polish city of Magnuszew. Addressing a meeting of veterans, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, stressed the inestimable significance of the joint struggle of Soviet and Polish servicemen against fascism.

Celebrations to mark Romania's national holiday, the 40th anniversary of liberation from the fascist yoke, have been held in Bucharest. A ceremonial meeting was addressed by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania. "The Soviet people," notes the telegram from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, "are sincerely gladdened by the success achieved by Romania in the 40 years of people's power and highly esteem the friendly relations between our parties, countries, and peoples."

Czechs and Slovaks are currently marking the events of August 1944, when the Slovak National Uprising, which ushered in the victorious stage of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle, erupted to "Now, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army," RUDE PRAVO writes, "Our people are particularly deeply aware of the value of their friendship and alliance with the USSR."

A ceremonial meeting has been held in Sofia to mark the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the Iasi-Kishinev operation, the completion of which played a decisive role in Bulgaria's liberation. Speakers expressed profound gratitude to the liberating Soviet Army.

The victory of Soviet arms had a decisive influence on the development of the liberation struggle in many countries in Europe. From 19 through 25 August, fighting raged in Paris, which was liberated by units of the resistance movement. A statement issued the other day by the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo to mark the 40th anniversary of France's liberation pays tribute to the Soviet Army, which pinned down and destroyed Hitler's main divisions on the Eastern Front. The PCF Politburo points out the importance under modern conditions of continuing the struggle for the ideals of the resistance -- peace, national independence, social justice, and freedom.

That freedom for which millions of Soviet, Polish, and French people and representatives of all the countries belonging to the anti-Hitler coalition gave their lives.

Feverish Daydreaming

The American militarists' monstrous imagination is preparing more and more new "gifts for Europe. The Western press has reported this week a new Pentagon scheme aimed at undermining peace in Europe. This time the people across the Atlantic have hit upon the idea of laying a pipeline filled with liquid explosive along the whole of the FRG's eastern state border. The plans to mine the soil of Europe on a gigantic scale are being presented against a noisy background of political declarations designed to whip up an atmosphere of distrust on the continent. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, for example, addressing members of the "Veterans of Foreign Wars" organization, attempted to cast doubt on the postwar political structure in Europe.

America's sudden onslaughts, which are hostile to peace, are aimed at backing up the present U.S. Administration's wild claims to world hegemony. "Reagan's recent statement about 'bombing the Soviet Union,' like the statement in which he tried to call into question the Crimea conference's decisions," BERLINER ZEITUNG writes, "cannot fail to cause indignation and protest among the world public. The U.S. President has threatened the postwar political settlement and the political realities in postwar Europe. Reagan refuses to 'accept' socialism, which he is ready to bomb. No matter how illusory these dreams are, they should be treated with the utmost seriousness."

Particularly, one might add, since these "illusory dreams" were manifested with full force during the Republican Party national convention in Dallas, which nominated Reagan as presidential contender for the next term and adopted the party's election platform. The Reagan-Shultz foreign policy line was continued at the convention by representatives of the Republicans' ultraconservative "hawkish" wing. A crude anti-Soviet speech was delivered in Dallas by J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations. She praised Reagan for "restoring America's military might" and for imposing on Washington's allies the siting in West Europe of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles. Even former Republican President G. Ford was forced to characterize her speech as "very tough."

But the imperial ambitions of Washington's present rulers reached their zenith in the Republican Party's election platform adopted at the convention. This document openly expounds the ideology of imperialist banditry and proclaims the slogan "America Supreme." The planks of the platform of the Republicans, the ruling party, I would remind you, flout the provisions of international law and the elementary norms of relations among civilized states to such an extent that even a State Department spokesman addressing it "does not determine U.S. foreign policy" (?!).

The rousing of chauvinist passions at the Republican convention and the militarist appeals of Reagan and Shultz could not fail to arouse the gravest concern in the world, including in America itself. "The ill-conceived, hard-line, incoherent handiwork of insane right-wing extremists" -- that, according to a UPI report, is how moderate Republicans viewed the Dallas platform at a special press conference. H. Scheer of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, a deputy of the West German Bundestag, has rated Reagan's recent comment as a "sinister omen."

However, there are people in the FRG who delight at this "sinister omen" because it has something in common with their own demands. They are the neofascists and revanchists who, like the Bourbons in 1814, have "forgotten nothing and learned nothing." To them Reagan's "crusade" goals sound like a call for the further elaboration of insane plans for the "peaceful" or "nonpeaceful" absorption of the GDR and insolent demands on Poland and other socialist countries.

It is now becoming perfectly obvious that the upsurge of the turbid tide of revanchism in the FRG in recent months has been clearly encouraged by Washington. The activation of revanchism, the above-mentioned provocative statements by U.S. leaders, and the fuss over the Pentagon's new plans are essentially all aimed at creating the kind of atmosphere needed by the United States and NATO for the continued siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG and other West European countries.

Representatives of the Bonn government are trying in vain to play down the seriousness of the propagandizing of revanchist sentiments which is taking place in West Germany. Especially since the comments of some officials of the ruling coalition on the Rhine betray a longing for former times. As W. Loranc, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, noted in an interview in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Bonn is clearly dreaming of "instructing" Poland where "its western and northern borders should run."

Such mad dreams will not come true. Europe's borders are recognized and enshrined in international treaties and agreements. They are inviolable and are guaranteed by the entire might of the socialist community and by the will of all the peoples of Europe for peace and peaceful coexistence.

GRAMOV STATEMENT ON FRIENDSHIP-84 GAMES

LD300939 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0655 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Relay of introductory statement by Chairman of USSR Sports Committee Marat Gramov at Moscow press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on results of Friendship-84 Games]

[Text] [Announcer] The press conference is opened by Valentin Mikhaylovich Kamenev, deputy chief of the Press Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Kamenev] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen: Allow me to introduce to you those taking part in the press-conference on the results of the Friendship-84 sports competitions which have been held in Moscow.

The press conference is conducted by Marat Vladimirovich Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and chairman of the organizing committee of the Friendship-84 international games.

Also taking part in the press conference are:

Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich (Gavrilin), deputy chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and chairman of the USSR Sporting Journalists' Federation; Nikolay Ivanovich Rusak, deputy chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and chief referee at the competitions; Anatoliy Ivanovich Kolesov, deputy chairman of the USSR Sports Committee.

Also taking part, as our guests, are: Frank Taylor, president of the International Sporting Press Association; and (?Elie Sporidis), president of the European Sporting Press Association.

An introductory statement will be made by Comrade Marat Vladimirovich Gramov.

[Gramov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

The international Friendship games are nearly at an end. As is known, they were organized by sports organizations in the socialist countries to provide the opportunity for sportsmen who had spent 4 years training hard for the Olympic Games to demonstrate their mastery and test their strength in competition with world-class opponents. But before going on to talk about the results of these competitions, in which representatives from 50 countries took part and which have proved to be one of the major sporting events of the season, I would like to recall the previous meeting we had with many of you in this same hall at the end of May this year.

While explaining, at that time, the decision by the USSR National Olympic Committee on the forced non-participation by Soviet sportsmen in the games, I cited numerous examples of gross violation of the Olympic Charter by the organizers of the games and of the deliberate creation by the U.S. Administrationof a situation in which Soviet Olympic athletes could not take part in the games. The atmosphere in which the Los Angeles games were held provided convincing confirmation once again of the correctness of the USSR National Olympic Committee's decision.

In its striving to make use of the Olympics for its own political ends as part of its election campaign, the Reagan administration whipped up fierce chauvinism. In practice, this led, among other things, to the creation of powerful psychological pressure on participants from other countries, placing them in conditions that were clearly disadvantageous as compared with the host of the games. The Los Angeles Olympics were distinguished by unrestrained commercialization, an open onslaught by big business on the Olympic ideals, and a striving to make use of the popularity of sports and sports personalities for their own mercenary purposes.

A few days ago, I had the opportunity to talk with the president of the Latin American Sporting Journalists' Federation Abelard (?Raidi). This is what he told me: I was at Los Angeles and I understand Soviet sportsmen who were forced to make the decision not to participate in the games. A most seriously intolerable situation would have been created for them there.

Regrettably, certain leading figures on the International Olympic Committee adopted an appeasing and inconsistent position in relation to the numerous violations of the Olympic Charter in Los Angeles. Such inconsistency in effect merely paundered to the whipping-up of a spirit of chauvinism and led to discrimination against sportsmen from other countries and, in the final analysis, to a weakening of the Olympic movement as a whole.

There are now those who are talking about sanctions against countries that did not take part in the Los Angeles Olympics. On this score, they should also be applied to those who created an intolerable situation for the sportsmen of a number of countries in Los Angeles and made it impossible for them to take part in the games. Where the blame for this lies is well known to you: It is with the U.S. Administration.

I should like to stress that socialist countries' sportsmen have always, and always will, adhere in every way to the principles, rules and ideals of Olympic sports. This has been fully manifest in the organizationof the friendship international competitions. At these competitions, we have been unswervingly observing the Olympic ideals, but we have not in any measure attempted to set them up against the Olympic Games.

At the competitions held in the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, a truly cordial atmosphere has reigned in which uniformly equal conditions for performing have been created for all participants without exception. We are of the opinion that this circumstance, and also the honorable and noble spirit of competition formed one of the most important foundations for the high standard of sport at the friendship competitions. That this standard was indeed of world class is confirmed by facts and figures.

Sportsmen from 50 countries performed in Moscow and Tallinn. The competitions were judged by almost 1,200 referees, including foreign ones. There were 1,920 journalists registered with the main press center, including 500 foreign representatives of the mass information media. Among the honored guests were many prominent figures of the international sporting movement and representatives of a number of international sporting federations. The competitions were held in complete accordance with the requirements of international sporting organizations, with strict and absolute observance of all rules. I shall especially stress that all competitions were held within the framework of the international sporting federations' calendar.

To date, participants in the Friendship international competitions have established 18 world records. In Los Angeles, as is known, there were 11 world records. At the games in Los Angeles, those taking part established 45 Olympic records. At the friendship competitions, athletes produced results 94 times that exceeded the Olympic achievements in 47 forms of the Olympic program.

A few more facts: in Moscow, in the field shooting events, results better than those registered at the Los Angeles contests were obtained in six of the nine sections of the program. In the women's discus-throwing competition held in Prague, the result of the athlete who took sixth place was better than that of the winner in Los Angeles. In the 110-metre hurdles, the champion at the games would also have failed to attain a place among the six best women athletes at the Friendship tournament.

One can also say the same thing about some field shooting events. At the Friendship competitions, the champion of the Los Angeles games would not have gained a prize-winning place in the men's shot put, 20-km walk, triple jump or hammer throw; or in the women's long jump, shot-put, 1,500 meter race, the women's 100-meter breast-stroke, the women's archery, the clay-pigeon shooting, or the (?MP-6 exercise in field shooting) [strelba polevaya, uprazhneniye MP-6]. And so it was in many other disciplines.

In the events in sports with objective indices, the sportsmen who performed in the Friendship competitions surpassed more than half of the strongest participants of the L.A. games. And we still have the weightlifting to come. And you all know that it is precisely in this sport that the athletes of the socialist countries occupy the leading place in the world. It is they alone who are the world champions, and they alone who hold the world records. I should not conceal the fact that we hope for high results from the weightlifters in Varna.

There are also other comparative figures. In the swimming pool at the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex, almost every swim in 29 events ended in the establishment of national records. They were recorded on the competition charts by athletes from all the 12 countries taking part. They set 73 national records, of which five exceed the world record, and 11 the European record. Soviet swimmer Sergey (Zabolotnov) established a world record of the highest level for the 200-meter backstroke. He broke the many years of monopoly by American swimmers in this event.

There is only one conclusion to be made from this. As a result of the provocative actions of the United States Administration, the world was deprived of the opportunity to witness a meeting at the Olympics of all the strongest sportsmen of the world. It is clear that the actions of the U.S. authorities caused damage to the entire Olympic movement.

Summing up the results of the Friendship international competitions, which took place in conditions of complete observance of the spirit and the rules of the Olympic Charter, we would like to stress once again that the Soviet sports organizations will continue to strive to strengthen the unity of the Olympic movement, which is an important component of the world sports movement.

In the cause of the interests of world sports, we intend to expand cooperation with the association of national Olympics committees, with the International Olympic Committee, with international sporting federations and with their associations for winter and summer sports, and with the international association of the sporting press, whose president, Mr Frank Taylor, is with us here today. The international Friendship competitions have gone successfully and at a high level, and this means that they have served the cause of peace, and of strengthening of cooperation and mutual understanding between peoples. Thank you for your attention.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION ISSUES PEACE DAY STATEMENT

LD291704 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin August 29 TASS -- The Women's International Democratic Federation issued a call to mark the International Peace Day with mass manifestations for peace and disarmament, for an end to the arms race and for consolidation of international security. In its statement published here the WIDF stresses that mankind's very existence is threatened now.

The threat to peace increased with the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe which is part of the course of the Reagan administration at confrontation and the arms race, the statement points out. The policy of the Reagan administration is characterised by military intervention in Central America, the support for the Zionist regime in Israel and the South African apartheid regime, military aid to dictatorships and fascist regimes in various areas of the world.

This policy envisages an outright military interference to suppress the freedom of peoples and their national independence.

The WIDF, the statement says, declares for an end to the deployment and for removal of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles that have already been deployed in Western Europe, comes out against the insane plans of the Reagan administration for the militarisation of outer space. The WIDF comes out for the signing of the treaty banning nuclear weapons, adoption of effective measures for disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

HISTORIC WESTERN HATRED FOR USSR ASSAILED

WA301111 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy: "Wishing Peace for Europe: On Russia's Past and the Current Struggle of Ideas"]

[Text] Recently a new book entitled "Petr Velikiy" [Peter the Great] was published in Paris. The author of this "work" is Henri Troiyat, but actually named Lev Tarasov, an offspring of a family of leading Moscow merchants. The interpretation of our history by Troiyat-Tarasov is such that the book was immediately taken up into the arsenal of the French anti-communist press, which is constantly exaggerating the topic of "the age-long barbarism of the Russians," their "inborn tendency toward violence," toward violation of "human rights," etc.

Nothing here is accidental: both the hero selected by Tarasov-Troiyat and the current distortion of our country's history. There are hundreds of books written abroad about Peter I and his epoch. Along with the more or less objective works in western historiography and dating back to the times of the clerk of the Prussian king Friedrich II, Fokkerodt, there has been a tendency to depict the famed Russian statesman as a barbarian, a deranged man, a coward and a fool. And even now all the bitter foes, all the enemies of Russia select Peter as one of the objects of their slander. An example of this is the falsified "Last Will of Peter the Great", used at Napoleon's command shortly before his invasion of Russia for an "ideological" justification of this adventure.

Falsification was used by the western powers whenever they were preparing an attack on Russia. Even Hitler's aggressors dragged it out into the light.

We will return again to Peter and his reforms, since interest in this individual does not wane. There are not only scientific, but also literary works written about him, as well as films, plays, ballets and operas. However, first let us note the general tendency: much attention is currently being given to problems of Russian history in world historical science. However, along with the studies whose authors are honestly trying to illuminate Russia's path of development, there are ever more works "tied in" with the tasks of the reactionary foreign policy of the West. In fulfilling such a "social order", efforts are made at blatent falsification not only of events, but of entire periods in our past.

Considerable efforts are made, for example, to justify the notion of Russia as being an "age-long uncivilized and barbaric country," which is populated by spiritually underdeveloped people. Heavy physical labor and unswerving faith in God -- only these, it turns out, determined the life of the Russian man from time immemorial. "The Icon and the Axe" -- this is the title of the book by the American historian G. Billington. If Russia was able to achieve something, it was exclusively due to beneficial foreign influence. It is specifically with this purpose that the "Norman theory" is reborn again and again in bourgeois literature, which maintains that the nucleus of Russia -- Kievan Rus' -- was founded in the 9th century by Swedish vikings or Varangians.

The notions are constantly being exaggerated that Western Europe and our country developed along fundamentally different historical paths. Russia is counterposed to the leading and progressive West, and is presented as being backward in a cultural sense, but a constant military threat. It is characteristic that the Soviet Union is depicted as being the heir of the worst traits of autocratic, tsarist Russia. In particular, R. Pipes, an author with anti-Soviet inclinations repeatedly wrote on this theme, and he strived to prove the "radical difference" of the "democratic" path followed by the West as compared with the "centralized-burocratic" one followed by Russia.

Clearly rejecting the historical role which the peoples of our country played in saving European culture from the Tatar-Mongol invasion, western authors speak of the "aggressive" activity of the "Russian bear" and completely forget that the military campaigns of Russian detachments and armies in the 16th-17th centuries were dictated by the need to repulse endless incursions into Russia from the east, south and west, as well as by the strictly domestic need for socio-economic and political consolidation of the Russian lands. However, in numerous western works devoted, in particular, to the evaluation of the Russian state under Ivan IV, it is placed on par with the empire of Karl V or the Ottoman empire, and its policies are characterized as being militaristic and aggressive.

The myth concerning the "Russian danger" or "aggression" is far from harmless, and is certainly not limited to the sphere of scientific argument. It is widely used today by western propaganda as one of the ideological bases of the "new crusade" against the USSR begun by the U.S. administration. In this connection it is clear what urgency and importance objective and sober studies of our country's history take on. Our past is not guarded from us by the mountains of centuries -- it is always with us. And we are strong when we know it well, when we can withstand lies and falsifications armed with the indisputable facts.

Returning, as I promised, to Peter and his epoch, I would like to discuss in greater detail the new book written by the well-known Soviet specialist on international affairs, N.N. Molchanov about the diplomacy of Peter the Great. (Footnote: "Diplomatiya Petra Pervogo" (Diplomacy of Peter the First), Izdatel'stvo "Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya", 1984, 440 p.) Not only because the topic of this work is close to my own scientific interests as an historian of international relations, but also because the key question of current opposition of historical ideas is illuminated with acute contemporaneity.

Thus, Peter, the "tsar of a barbaric country", as he is depicted in the writings of historical falsifiers, is clearly exposed in Molcahnov's work as a great political activist in the history of our Homeland. The central focus and the main tasks of petrine diplomacy were located in the region of the Baltic Sea. K. Marx wrote: "Not a single great nation ever existed nor ever could exist in such a remote position from the sea as the state of Peter the Great initially was; no nation could ever reconcile itself with the fact that its sea coasts and the mouths of its rivers were separated from it...". Coming out onto the banks of the Baltic, i.e., having gotten only that which was most necessary for its natural development, Russia became an organic component part of the European system of international relations. The rapid rise of Russia in the 35 years of reign by Peter, the creation of the naval fleet in an unbelievable short time, the formation of a triumphant mighty modern army, the development of domestic metallurgy, the production of modern weapons, and the construction of the North Palmira -- Petersburg -- staggered the imagination of contemporaries and descendants alike.

From European experience Peter strove to take all that would ensure the preservation and strengthening of Russian independence. Peter was guided by the burning desire to make Russia strong, by the knowledge that otherwise it simply would not survive in the inevitable competition with the western countries which had progressed far ahead.

We must all remember and not be ashamed to remind ourselves that in the 11th Century Rus' was ahead of numerous European countries. It was outdistanced only later, when it had taken upon itself the brunt of the attack by the Mongol aggressors, protecting Western Europe. The subsequent development of European civilization was paid for by the heavy sacrifice of the Russian people. Under favorable conditions, Europe went forward to the Rennaissance, the Reformation, etc., without expending its efforts on fighting the Tatar-Mongol hordes, as Russia had to do. "Western Europe was, and still remains, in irredeemable debt to our Homeland," noted N.N. Molchanov most righteously and currently.

Unlike those of his contemporaries such as Luis XIV, Karl XII, and George I, Peter was not an aggressor. This is also important for us to remember, and to remind those who forget. The territorial annexations under Peter were justified by the vitally necessary interests of Russia's safety, and were conditioned by Peter's hopes to establish a "general quiet in Europe." The Petrine reforms made international relations on our continent truly European, which had great significance for the entire subsequent, almost three-hundred year long history of Europe, and which retains its exceptional importance to the present day, when all the activity of American diplomacy is directed toward efforts to isolate the countries of Western Europe from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

The victory at Poltava overturned the notions held by European states about Russia. The underestimation of the eastern neighbor's might, the distrust for his capabilities, the contempt for him all faded into the past. However, this did not make relations toward Russia more friendly. On the contrary, a new factor appeared which complicated the actions of Russian diplomacy. This was fear of Russia, mistrust of its policies, suspicion toward it. The results of Poltava had to be secured by stubborn efforts. As a result of many years of efforts by Petrine diplomacy, in 1721 the Nisschtadt Peace Agreement was signed with Sweden. It was rightly termed by the author as being the main diplomatic document of Peter's reign, the main achievement of his foreign policy, putting an end to 21 years of war, a recognition of the fruitfulness of the great efforts put forth by all the Russian people.

In giving recognition to Peter's associates -- military leaders, diplomats and statesmen whose names have come down to us, the author rightly notes that the main work of the petrine epoch was done by the Russian people -- the true moving force of the great petrine achievements. It was on their shoulders that the brunt of the reforms fell, and it was they who paid the high price for them with their labor.

In summarizing the reflections about the current tone of distant history, I would like to concur with N.N. Molchanov: the best and most irreplaceable means for combatting russophobia as one of the trends in current anti-communism is Russian history itself. As A.S. Pushkin wrote, "we not only can, but must take pride in the glory of our ancestors: Not to respect it would be shameful cowardice."

STATE DEPARTMENT ACCUSED OF SLANDER AGAINST USSR

PM301543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS headline: "The Provocateurs Are Taking Evasive Action"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Aug (TASS) -- Faced with ever-fresh irrefutable facts exposing the U.S. special services in the organization of a crude provocation against the USSR using the South Korean aircraft, the Reagan administration is resorting to coarse lies and slander, trying to remove responsibility from itself for this act of international piracy. A news conference has been held with this aim at the U.S. State Department at which a high-ranking administration spokesman hurled crude attacks at the Soviet Union. He repeated the standard fabrications with the aid of which the Reagan administration has been trying for almost a year now to slander the Soviet Union and at the same time to justify the perpetration of that monstrous crime.

Numerous specialists in various countries of the world, including in the United States itself, have proven authentically and convincingly that the South Korean "Boeing" was carrying out a spy mission, gathering secret information on very important USSR strategic installations on behalf of the U.S. intelligence services. When the act of international piracy ended, the Reagan administration hastened to distance itself from it and used the incident to whip up anti-Soviet psychosis and to push through its militaristic programs.

If one listens to the U.S. official spokesman, the U.S. Administration would like to "sort the matter out once and for all." It would not be at all difficult to do this, if one turns to the concrete circumstances of the provocation and not to the falsehoods concoted by the CIA. "Not one of the departments of the U.S. Government," the speaker asserted, "knew that the aircraft had deviated from its course." So, therefore, "the U.S. authorities were unable to warn the 'Boeing.'" This is a deliberate lie. According to the evidence of D. Pearson, a scientist at Yale University who has carefully studied the facts of the incident, U.S. ground control services were carefully following the aircraft, and "the top U.S. leadership knew about the violation of Soviet airspace by the South Korean aircraft at least 2 hours before it was downed."

"The plane was in no way -- directly or indirectly -- connected with intelligence," an administration representative said, trying to convince journalists. One more lie. The authoritative British magazine DEFENCE ATTACHE has concluded on the basis of studying secret information that the "Boeing" was sent to USSR territory to test the Soviet air defense system. The role of the coordinator of this spy operation was played by the crew of the U.S. shuttle Challenger which acted jointly with the Ferret spy-satellite and the RC-135 reconnaissance plane.

According to R. Hardger, a former USAF intelligence officer, "It is quite probable that during the provocation, intelligence information was collected that would help make it easier for the United States to work out a plan to make a first nuclear strike against the USSR."

Many journalists who were present at the State Department news conference frankly disbelieved the assertions of the administration spokesman that the crew of the RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft, flying only 100 km from the "Boeing" and with up-to-date radar equipment on board, "did not know of the existence" of the South Korean airliner, just as the numerous ground tracking stations "did not know" about it either.

[PRAVDA does not publish the following two paragraphs, which appeared in the Moscow TASS International Service in Russian version of 1350 GMT of 29 August: Nor does the assertion of the administration spokesman that "the United States does not use civil aircraft for intelligence purposes" hold water. As the news journal COVERT ACTION attests, passenger and transport aircraft are widely used by the CIA to gather spy data, including on the USSR.

[Tokyo, 29 Aug (TASS) -- The South Korean Boeing was carrying out an intelligence operation over Soviet territory, writes Shintaro Ishihara, a Liberal-Democratic Party deputy, in the magazine SHINTIO, stressing that a whole circle of people in the United States knew about this action in advance. Ships were moved to the Sea of Okhotsk by the time the "Boeing" took off in order to carry out electronic surveillance, he points out. S. Ishihara stresses that it is perfectly obvious that the United States was using a civil aircraft to try to see how the USSR's antiaircraft defense system in the Far East worked. Citing informed sources, the Japanese deputy notes that before the South Korean aircraft was downed there was an exchange of coded signals between its crew and an "unknown point."]

KORNILOV: FLAGRANT U.S. MISINFORMATION ON KAL

LD291231 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 29 Aug 84

["Washington: Slanderers in Good Graces" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more apparent the aggressive essence of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy becomes, the more zealously and cunningly Washington is trying to camouflage the militaristic trend of its policy. Acts of ideological subversion against the socialist countries have been institutionalised in the USA. Noisy propaganda campaigns directed at a total misinformation of the public are launched under the direct guidance of the White House, the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA. Those who sow lies have now a powerful material base: Nearly five billion dollars are spent annually on the needs of U.S. propaganda abroad, while more than 350 thousand persons are employed in that field.

Lies, hypocrisy, deliberate and malicious juggling with facts are the invariable features of all the foreign policy moves of the USA. They in Washington are lying, when claiming that the current administration is concerned with the "interests of peace" "Strives for a dialogue on arms control". The militaristic frenzy has assumed an unprecedented scale in the USA. The military budget for 1985 will reach the 300 billion dollar mark, a record one ever in the country's history. Washington has exploded the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons, it is sabotaging the resolution of the issue on the prohibition of chemical weapons, is openly demonstrating its reluctance to discuss the problem of demilitarisation of outer space. The political platform adopted at the Republican Party convention in Dallas, Texas, the other day, is evidence of the fact that the United States further intends to rely on force, on the nuclear bugaboo as almost the sole "argument" of its foreign policy.

They in Washington are lying when claiming that the USA honours such notions as the sovereignty of states and their right to decide their destiny themselves. The bandit seizure of Grenada, the undeclared wars unleashed by the USA and its secret services against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the patronage of the pro-fascist Chilean junta and the South African racist regime, this is how "international ethics" Washington-style looks, as a matter of fact.

They in Washington are lying when trying to pose for "pillars of democracy", zealots of human liberties and rights.

"Freedom" Washington-style stands for brutal reprisals against "different-minded people", all who oppose monopolies' sway, victimisation of participants in the anti-war movement, breaking up of peaceful demonstrations, attacks against trade unions, build-up of the psychological climate of moral and physical terror. It stands for millions of jobless, millions of hungry and homeless, overcrowded prisons and the construction of ever new concentration camps for those who are objectionable to the powers that be.

An example of most flagrant, impudent and shameless misinformation is the propaganda hue and cry raised by Washington around the deliberate invasion of Soviet air space on an espionage mission by a South Korean plane. Now it has become obvious to all that those who engineered that provocation aimed at further aggravating international tensions, at discrediting the Soviet Union, sowing hatred in it and put the Soviet peaceable policy in a bad light.

U.S. President Abraham Lincoln once said: Some people can be deceived all time, all people can be deceived for some time, but one cannot deceive all people all time. The present-day Washington crusaders who are out to recarve the political map of the world to their liking, are trying to misinform and mislead by their permanent lies not only the American people, but also the public of other countries. These are futile efforts!

PRAVDA CITES EX-DIPLOMAT: KAL INCIDENT PLANNED

PM300933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Planned in Advance..."]

[Text] New York, 28 Aug -- It is quite obvious that the South Korean aircraft which intruded into Soviet airspace on the night of 31 August-1 September last year was conducting an espionage mission. This is the opinion of John Keppel, a former high-ranking American diplomat.

In 1960 J. Keppel was involved in the shameful and abortive attempt to hide the truth about the spy flight of the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft shot down over Soviet territory. This is why today he has weighty grounds for declaring:

"I do not believe the version put forward by the administration right from the start. Therefore, I have conducted an independent study of the question. And the deeper I got into it, the more I inclined to the idea that this matter must be investigated. The aircraft's course was changed deliberately. The United States must have known about that in advance."

Like many other specialists, J. Keppel is demanding a careful investigation by Congress into the circumstances of the loss of the South Korean aircraft and the unmasking and punishment of those who are really to blame for that tragedy.

TASS ROUNDUP MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KAL DOWNING

PM291521 Moscow IZVESTIYA inRussian 29 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Roundup of TASS reports: "Provocateurs Caught in the Act; South Korean Boeing-747 Was on a Spy Mission -- Washington Unable To Cover Its Tracks in This Criminal Venture"]

[Text] London, 28 Aug -- The British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has published a report by its Washington correspondent which once again convincingly bears out the falsity of the story fabricated in the United States about the intrusion of the South Korean Boeing-747 into USSR airspace in September last year.

The dispatch mentions a private investigation of this incident carried out by J. Keppel, a former staffer of the U.S. State Department. During the investigation, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH notes, he managed to gather extensive materials that testify that the South Korean Boeing was on a spy mission inside Soviet airspace.

Nonetheless, the Reagan administration, which has adopted an openly scornful attitude toward the conclusions of various countries' specialists on the airliner's espionage flight, intends to continue lying to the world and shielding the U.S. special services on whose instruction this operation was carried out. To this end, according to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, all U.S. embassies have been sent a lengthy memorandum containing "strict instructions" about how to "brainwash" those who doubt the correctness of the U.S. version.

The Reagan administration is also trying to foist the unseemly role of Washington's advocates on NATO countries' diplomats. They have also been given copies of the memorandum, the paper points out.

Bonn, 27 Aug -- The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT Points to the provocative character of the flight of the South Korean Boeing-747. The newspaper emphasizes that on the testimony of Tom Bernard, a former employee of the U.S. Army radiotechnical intelligence, the "stray" flight of the airliner was carried out on instructions of the U.S. Administration for the purpose of gathering intelligence information about Soviet air defenses. This also follows from the utterances of lawyer Melvin Belli, who with reference to statements made by the widows of the airliner's pilots, noted that the pilots had been bribed and had deliberately strayed from the set flight path.

Rome, 27 Aug -- "As soon as it was reported that a South Korean Boeing had flown over Soviet territory, we understood that this was a matter of a most serious and reckless anti-Soviet provocation," Mario (Baroni), secretary of the Livorno section of the Italy-USSR Society, has said. "This flight, which turned into a tragedy for the dozens of unsuspecting passengers, pursued two objectives: to obtain new espionage information about the Soviet Union and to fuel international tension," he said.

The "evidence" of the noninvolvement of U.S. special services in this operation, which subsequently appeared in the West European press, only confirms even more convincingly its sinister design.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA RECALLS KAL AFTERMATH

PM290847 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 14

[Boris Izakov article from feature under general heading "Flight 007, or the Operation With 'Hidden Depths': "As Long As It Works! Some of the Results of a Certain Incident"]

[Text] Now that months have passed since the South Korean plane's abortive flight in Soviet airspace in the Far East during the night of 31 August-1 September 1983, admissions keep appearing in the American press to the effect that things were not at all the way that the press itself originally depicted them. Of course, this is based on official Washington announcements. Additions, clarifications, and amendments are being introduced that radically change the formerly painted picture.

However, one can hardly agree with well-known NEW YORK TIMES observer. T. Wicker that if U.S. Administration figures had known all the facts connected with the September incident in good time, they would have changed the tone of their malicious anti-Soviet remarks made at that time.

To some extent the whole point is that figures in the Washington Administration possessed exhaustive information about the incident from the beginning, but preferred to use the false version. Otherwise, why do they even now continue to cling to the original version when everything is falling into place?

Liars in Washington are not too upset if they are unmasked at some later time. The immediate effect is important for them because it enables them to implement specific plans. A report appeared in the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES (in an article by [M. Grin] and [G. Makkol] about a crude misrepresentation President R. Reagan made in one of his speeches. When journalists subsequently drew White House press secretary L. Speakes' attention to this misrepresentation, he parried:

"But it worked, didn't it?"

For them, the main thing is for the trick to work, and after that, they don't give a damn what happens.

The provocation involving the South Korean plane was not only used by Washington in the propaganda sphere. Throughout the first half of last year, up to and including August, a muffled struggle was taking place in the U.S. Congress over the military budget submitted by the administration for fiscal 1984. A section of the Senate and House of Representatives, frightened by the budget's openly aggressive nature and its promise of a colossal deficit for the state finances, offered stubborn resistance to certain military programs planned by the Pentagon. Particularly fierce fighting flared over the deployment of the new MX intercontinental strategic missile. At the end of 1982, Congress blocked funds for the creation of this missile. A number of senators and members of the House pinned their consent for the release of funds for building the missile on the results of the Geneva talks. The "arm-twisting" tactics used by the administration, headed by the President himself, had no effect. Only in the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria created after the South Korean plane incident was the MX expenditure approved by both chambers of Congress in September 1983.

Similar reversals occurred with certain other Pentagon programs. Huge sums were appropriated for the Pershing-II missile, the B-1 bomber, nuclear submarines, and so forth. As a result, the total sum of military spending in fiscal 1984 will be approximately $280 billion. The American press proclaimed the Reagan administration's budget battle victories with the "moderate" section of Congress. The closest allies of R. Reagan's administration -- corporations in the military-industrial complex -- directly benefitted from the incident.

Let us cite an article by (S. Deyli) published on 9 September last year in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the heading "A Rise in the Military Industry's Shares." The author quotes a statement by (V. Demish), an expert in aerospace affairs from the First Boston Corporation:

"The South Korean passenger plane incident was the stimulus for a more positive approach to the defense industry," he said. "And literally all defense shares are going up."

(S. Deyli's article begins with the words: "Relations between Washington and Moscow have become markedly cooler in recent days, but this cooling is pushing up the military contractors' shares on Wall Street." The same article (let me remind you: it was published 9 September; that is, only a week after the South Korean plane incident) quotes these words from a spokesman for the finance corporation Prudential Bache Securities: "Companies producing military electronic systems are gaining additional weight as a result of the South Korean airliner incident, since they could increase U.S. potential in the sphere of intelligence data collection and reconnaissance."

And (S.Deyli), summing up the initial results of the South Korean plane incident in THE NEW YORK TIMES, concludes: "Many observers believe that this incident will in all probability strengthen Reagan's position in Congress on the question of increasing spending on such programs as the MX."

That was indeed what happened. The administration pushed its military programs through Congress, and billions more dollars flowed into the safes of the military-industrial corporations. In a word, in the jargon of White House staffers, "it worked!..."

Why should we now return to the events of last fall and their consequences? In November, in the United States, the president and vice president, one-third of the Senate, and the entire House of Representatives are to be elected: R. Reagan and his Californian "team" will do all they can to consolidate their position in Washington, without shrinking from any available means.

The election campaign is entering its final phase. For the Republican leadership and R. Reagan's "team," the election preparations have been facilitated by their positions in the White House and government apparatus. It is easier to manipulate the mass media, and through them the public's mood from these positions.

Steps like the PRC trip -- christened in the American press as the "election primaries in China" -- serve the President's election campaign. The Western Europe visit played the same role. But will the matter be confined to "shows" put on for effect?

R. Reagan is persistently publicized as a "strong" president. And that means there will be a temptation for him to "show his muscle" again.

It is apposite to recall, for example, the attack on little Grenada. The pretext for this attack was a provocation of the first water, accurately copied from the pretext forwarded by the Hitlerites for the attack on Czechoslovakia. At that time, the aggression was motivated in terms of the need to protect the German population of the Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia, whom nothing was threatening. This time, to justify the aggression, they referred to the need to protect American students in Grenada, who also were not being threatened by anything. And "it worked!" Not only did the United States seize Grenada, but the Reagan "team" was able to fan an atmosphere of chauvinist fervor in their own country.

There can be no doubt that this is the direction in which the thoughts of the organizers of R. Reagan's election campaign are now working. They need another trick, no matter what, as long as it "works."

Judging from R. Reagan's recent speeches, a large-scale provocation is being prepared against the peoples of Nicaragua and other Central American countries. But the possibility is not excluded that such a provocation will be directed against the Near East or somewhere else. In the present tense international situation, plenty of spots for applying "muscle power" can be found at will.

That is why a particularly careful eye should be kept on any bellicose statements or "jokes" emanating from Washington in the coming weeks and months and on the provocative tricks which it might contrive.

JAPANESE BOOK CITED ON CIRCUMSTANCES OF FLIGHT

PM290901 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 29 August carries on page 14 under the general heading "Flight 007, or the Operation With 'Hidden Depths'" a 3,500-word article headed "The President's Crime," consisting of excerpts from a book of that title by (Akio Takakhasi) published in Japan and now being published in Russian by the Novosti Publishing House. The unattributed introductory passage states:

"The book collects and analyzes practically all the available material (other than that which is being kept strictly secret by the top authorities in Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul) regarding last year's incident involving the South Korean plane that encroached on the USSR's airspace. A detailed investigation has led the author to the conclusion that this terrible provocation, which led to peoples' deaths, was planned by the U.S. intelligence services and implemented with the American President's knowledge. At the same time, it must be noted that the author, using American sources, uses far from accurate facts in a number of cases."

The excerpts that follow deal with the immediate circumstances of the KAL flight, its supposed aims, and the various explanations since put forward as to the cause of the plane's deviation from course.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIAN: MISSION APPARENT

LD291526 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 29 TASS -- The South Korean "Boeing" flew on a spy mission over the Soviet territory, member of parliament from the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan Shintaro Ishihara writes in the journal SHINCHIO.

The author of the article stresses that a number of persons in the United States knew of that action in advance. He points out that ships had been brought into the Sea of Okhotsk for conducting electronic spying before the "Boeing" took off. It is quite apparent that the United States used a civilian aircraft for checking on the operation of the Soviet Union's anti-aircraft defence system in the Far East, Shintaro Ishihara points out. With a reference to the informed sources the deputy of the Japanese Parliament stresses that before the South Korean plane was shot down there had been an exchange of coded signals between its crew and an "unidentified point."

PENTAGON CONFIRMS B-1 PROTOTYPE'S ACCIDENT

LD292310 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 30 TASS -- A Pentagon representative has reaffirmed the report on an accident with the prototype of the B-1 bomber near the Edwards Air Base, California.

The construction and deployment of the newest B-1 bomber, planned as the first nuclear strike weapon, is one of the main points on the Reagan administration's multi-billion dollar programme of "rearming" the United States. Recently Reagan said that the first serial B-1 bomber would be off production line in September.

U.S. SPEEDING UP SPACE-BASED ABM SYSTEM

LD291320 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 29 TASS -- The Reagan administration is speeding up the creation of an ABM system with outer space based elements, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reports. A nuclear pumped X-ray laser is being tested in the USA. The work to develop a new weapon, the newspaper says, is being carried out at the E. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore (California). As SANKEI SHIMBUN stresses, work on that project prompted President Reagan to make a statement on the start of development of space weapons in the USA and stimulated Washington to start preparations for "star wars".

BOGACHEV HITS U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

LD291654 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In conformity with plans for preparing for "star wars", the new program for American space studies, which has been endorsed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, envisions a sharp increase in the number of purely military projects in space. The Pentagon has thus pushed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the sidelines again in the struggle for dominance in carrying out space programs.

The new program, in particular, offers the Pentagon a possibility to plan military operations in space, which will involve manned spaceships, provides for considering the replacement of the Lockheed CR-7 strategic reconnaissance plane with a fast spacecraft that will be able to perform both intelligence tasks and bombing missions, and raises the question of the Pentagon making extensive use of an orbital station and other spacecraft.

The Tokyo-based newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reported, quoting American Government sources, that the United States has tested an X-ray laser powered by an explosion of a small-size hydrogen bomb, which is intended for use in new American anti-missile defense systems.

Acting under the cover of statements professing its readiness for talks with the Soviet Union to prevent the militarization of outer space, the Reagan administration has thus embarked on practical work to fulfill its plans to make near-earth space into a potential battlefield in a nuclear war.

The Soviet Government recently made an offer to the U.S. Administration to open talks next September on preventing the militarization of outer space.

The USSR proposed simultaneously that a mutual moratorium be established on the testing and deployment of space weapons from the talks' opening day.

Not daring to reject the USSR's latest initiatives openly, the Reagan administration has decided to engage in a game of deception. While giving "consent" to tentatively study "approaches" to solving the problem of space weaponry, Washington has launched practical actions which do not only make the talks impossible but also collide with valid agreements and undermine prospects for limiting and reducing arms in the future.

By having set its course at militarizing outer space and by actually crippling prospects for constructive talks on peaceful space, the Reagan administration is committing a grave crime against humanity, which by its implications could be compared to the U.S. development of nuclear weapons in 1945.

Sober-minded people demand that all channels of militarizing outer space be plugged reliably. It is the duty of politicians and public figures of all countries to facilitate the attainment of this profoundly humane goal.

REAGAN SIGNS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BILL

LD290810 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 29 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has signed a Congress-approved bill on allocations for military construction in the 1985 fiscal year. 9.1 billion dollars are allocated for these purposes in the new financial year.

The bill meets practically in full the Pentagon's request for funds connected with the deployment of advanced American strategic arms systems, specifically MX missiles and B-1 bombers. The bill also provides for the allocation of funds to modernise and build over 700 military bases and other facilities, chiefly outside the United States. About 1.7 billion dollars are earmarked for the construction of American bases in Europe, including work involved in the deployment of cruise missiles. Overall, about 300 billion dollars will be spent in 1985 on the arms race instigated by the American Administration.

GENRI COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR THREAT TO MANKIND

PM291350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Ernst Genri article under the "Journalist's Opinion" rubric: "On Man's Chief Right"]

[Text] An impassioned and, at times, stormy debate about human rights is under way worldwide. Various aspects of the problem are being discussed. However, it must be recognized that this question has recently taken on new and incomparably broader and greater significance for people than in the past, a significance that ruling circles in the West are trying to ignore.

Above all, it used to be a question of rights universally recognized in the civilized world, such as the freedom of speech, the press, and conscience proclaimed by the great French revolution as the "natural inalienable rights" of people and citizens. The Declaration of Independence adopted by the U.S. Congress over 200 years ago even spoke of the inalienable "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Honest and impartial people in various countries, including progressive bourgeois figures, regarded these rights as self-evident and to be strictly observed. Few dared to openly oppose them.

In our time, a monstrous event occurred. In plain view of the entire world, Hitler trampled the main and most important right of all: The right of an entire people to exist. That is what he stated, according to surviving undisputed documents, at dinner with selected friends among the SS ringleaders and Wehrmacht generals at his headquarters on 27 June 1941, a month or so after the attack on the Soviet Union. Stating that fascist Germany's new border would stretch to the Urals, he added: "When I say this side of the Urals, I mean a line 200 to 300 km east of the Urals... Germans must rule this area and Russia." In other words, he was ordering the extermination of the Soviet people.

That was in the forties, and for a time it was supposed that after fascism's crushing defeat, these insane plans had irretrievably sunk without a trace. However, now today the U.S. President speaks out and publicly calls for a "crusade" against the socialist countries. Let us ponder the essence of that word. It certianly does not express an abstract idea. Does the intention to unleash a nuclear war, either in or from space, with a surprise first strike, really not mean the death warrant of, if not all humanity, then entire peoples, and not only in Europe but in other parts of the world too? Does this really not indicate an intention to deprive people of their right to life?

During the crusades of the Middle Ages, when battles were waged with sword and spear, countless numbers of people perished. What can be said about the potential number of human fatalities in a nuclear war? Yes, he who is hatching plans for a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war, personifies the "evil" that the present White House incumbent imputes to communism.

True, he and his entourage do not parrot fascist arguments. For a bourgeois society, that would be evidence of his final ideological bankruptcy. However, the essence of the plans of bellicose U.S. imperialist circles is the same, to kill, destroy, and exterminate.

Incidentially, there have previously been "ideologues" who argued the usefulness of the mass killing of people. The British lord, Dundee, stated: "We prefer the prospect of wiping out half of the world in a nuclear war so that a small community can then start to build afresh..."

The Jesuit father, Gundlach, a former close adviser to the ultrareactionary Pope Pius XII, who also advocated a bellicose policy toward the Soviet Union, said in a speech during the "cold war" years to the faithful of Wuerzburg about the "justness" of a nuclear war and the need to remove the stigma of sin from atomic bombs: "Yes, even if the world did perish in the process, this also would not be a convincing objection to our argument. For, first, we have no absolute certainty that the world will endure forever. Second, we do not bear responsibility for the end of the world. Consequently, we can say," the Jesuit concluded, "that the Lord God, whose foresight brought us into this situation...will also take responsibility for it." At the time Gundlach's speech was published, the priest promised every potential "crusader" that when he died he would immediately enter paradise.

However, I do not think that these promises can change the minds of the opponents of war. No one but a lunatic will want to bid farewell to this world because of the blind hatred of communism felt by the leaders of today's America. Do those Americans who believe the initiators of the new "crusade" against socialism, realize the abyss toward which mankind, themselves included, is being pushed?

Over 100 years ago, the reactionary German philosopher Edward Von Hartmann, a pupil of Schopenhauer, that favorite of Prussian Junkerdom and later of the Nazis, alleged that it is much better for mankind to collectively commit suicide en masse than to continuing living and struggling. Improved communications, Hartmann thought, would make it possible for people in the future to put that decision into practice. He also thought that "nonexistence" was the final, supreme goal of the peace process.

This "philosophy" is not so far removed from the ideas of Western "hawks" and those who affirm "Better dead than red" and "Better not to exist than to coexist."

As for communists, they believe in mankind's great future and not in a universal atomic bomb. Historical pessimism is alien to them. The overwhelming majority of people living in the capitalist world are also against nuclear war and insane "crusades." Despite the avalanche of gloomy propaganda pouring out of Washington, thinking people know what can be achieved by modern man, who is restructuring the old, unjust society and utilizing the achievements of science for peaceful purposes. The growing antiwar movement in the world is fully resolved to not allow entire peoples and mankind to disappear from the face of the earth. Truth and reason are on their side.

The discussions about human rights continue and will continue. Soviet people are fighting to make the most important of these rights, the right to life, inviolable. They advocate a truly inalienable human right "to the pursuit of happiness" against the empire of death.

NEW TIMES ARTICLE ON REAGAN'S POLICY CITED

LD291750 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 29 Aug 84

["White House: Incendiary Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- Mankind is not going to sacrifice itself to those who have not learnt the lessons of the Second World War, of the defeat of the brown Reich, who refuse to realize that it is a prospectless undertaking in the present century to try to impose one's own laws, one's own orders and one's ways of life everywhere, says the editorial article in the NEW TIMES weekly. (The issue for August 31).

Peoples paid too dear a prize for peace to let it be jeoparized, the weekly writes.

Characterising in this connection the policy of the present tenant of the White House, the NEW TIMES writes that it is determined by imperial aspirations and pathological hatred for the Soviet Union. Reagan's trite vicious rhetoric about the "empire of evil", as he describes the USSR, stems from the insane striving to "outlaw" socialism by a nuclear sword. His recent sinister "joke" convinced the world of this again.

It is not surprising that Reagan's provocative gaffe caused indignation everywhere, the weekly writes. The people of goodwill everywhere are pooling their efforts in the struggle against the instigators of nuclear war.

More and more people join millions of peace champions. The movement for the creation of nuclear-free zones is widening. It is supported by the municipal councils of many West European, American, Japanese cities that do not wish to have the nuclear sword of Damocles looming over them.

Recalling that September 1 is the day of trade union action for peace, NEW TIMES expressed the confidence that September 1, the day on which the Second World War broke out will be marked in all the continents with anti-war meetings and marches and peace vigils. Trade unionists, working people will take a most vigorous part in these manifestations.

MOTIVES BEHIND EAST-WEST TRADE CURBS SUGGESTED

OW241105 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 22 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast; commentary by Vladimir Kondratyev]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has not abandoned attempts to use trade between the East and West as an instrument for applying political pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Here is our commentary:

[Begin recording] [Kondratyev] Hello, comrades. An organization exists in the West called Coordinating Committee for Control of Exports of Strategic Goods to Socialist Countries, or Cocom for short. It comprises all NATO members except for Iceland, and also includes Japan.

Under pressure from the White House, the committee recently adopted a decision on additional restrictions on export goods to Warsaw Pact member-states.

West Europeans, who -- in contrast to the United States -- are conducting lively trade with the Soviet Union, have resisted the transoceanic demands, and have managed to reduce the list of restrictions compiled in Washington.

Nevertheless, the Cocom decision gave grounds for the West European press and a number of political figures to talk about a secret sale of sovereignty and the humiliating interference by the United States in the affairs of its allies.

The volume of trade of the USSR with Western Europe and Japan last year totaled $40 billion. Soviet-U.S. foreign trade turnover has decreased to a level of $2.3 billion.

The Reagan administration is demanding from its partners actions that cause them considerably more harm than they do the United States itself. The so-called embargoes and sanctions that are pushed through by Washington also service American protectionism. In this regard I will cite a statement by Peter Glotz, federal secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

He said: Cocom is not so much a successful means of struggle against the Soviet Union and its military ambitions, as a U.S. instrument to counter the economic competition of Western Europe and Japan.

Well, as regards the effect of the Cocom decisions, they are unable to weaken the Soviet economy or even compel the USSR to make any political concessions. Nicholas Mavroules, member of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives, was forced to admit: The Russians themselves are capable of developing similar technology and their science is of an excellent level. [end recording]

DASHKOV SCORES PRC 'PATRIOTIC' PROPAGANDA

PM290943 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 9

[S. Dashkov article under the rubric "By the Way": "Injections of 'Patriotism'"]

[Text] Patriotism is one of the most marked topics in Chinese propaganda. It is interpreted very widely: even to the publication of curious reports that the Chinese may have discovered America. But if it were only a matter of such harmless research...

A particularly patriotic historical movie entitled "Wulin Zhi" has reached the screens. A certain "Russian strong man" who hates China arrives in Tianjin at the beginning of the century. The movie's hero -- a Chinese -- vanquishes him in a duel. But, the hero's friend dies at the hands of a hired killer sent by the Russians. Honorable and noble Chinese vow to take revenge on the "Russian imperialists."

It remains to be added that no "Russian strong men" ever went to China, and this entire abomination is a fabrication.

Or, for instance, an article is published in the BEIJING REVIEW setting forth the cause of tension in Chinese-Soviet relations. Its author, described as a specialist in international relations, writes in the style of a true American "Sovietologists." Judge for yourself: "The Soviets are trying to gain control over us, and we are resisting these attempts"; "from the Kremlin's viewpoint, you are a good revolutionary as long as you follow its path"; "we will not permit a father-son or master-servant relationship"; and so forth. How about that for a subtle political analysis.

Or a substantial publication is issued volume by volume -- the "Historical Atlas of China." Chinese geography lovers buy these volumes, leaf through them, and discover to their grief that the 'Middle Empire" was once far more extensive and that many land have been lost to other countries over the centuries, particularly to Russia. The foreword to the atlas says that it should "stimulate patriotism." Isn't this the same patriotism that was stimulated by the saying of a certain Chinese leader who spoke 20 years ago of the 1.5 million square km of territories "torn" from China? Movies, atlases, articles... Many thousands of viewers and readers. Regular, carefully calculated, dangerous injections of "patriotism."

PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD

LD300552 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese People's Society of Friendship With Foreign Countries and of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society is visiting Leningrad. The delegation has visited the Piskaryevskoye memorial cemetery and paid homage to the memory of the 470,000 soldiers and civilians buried there who were killed in the war with Nazi Germany.

ACTIVITIES OF JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI REPORTED

Prokofyev at Airport Welcome

OW290041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 28 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi arrived here Tuesday for talks with Soviet officials, possibly including Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Sakurauchi, currently president of the Japan-Soviet Parliamentarians League for Friendship, is visiting here at the invitation of a group of Supreme Soviet members.

At an airport press conference, Sakurauchi said he hopes to explain Tokyo's stand to Soviet officials regarding the recent Soviet criticism that Japan has sought a militaristic policy line.

He also plans to spell out Japan's position in seeking settlement of the bilateral territorial dispute over the Soviet-held northern islands before concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev was on hand at the airport to welcome him.

Sakurauchi is also to go to East Germany before returning home on September 6.

To Meet Gromyko 31 Aug

OW300111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0057 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 29 KYODO -- Former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said here Wednesday he has agreed with Soviet parliamentary leaders to promote interchanges between Japanese and Soviet parliamentarians.

Sakurauchi, currently leader of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship, said the agreement came in a meeting with Avgust Voss, chairman of one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

Sakurauchi will meet First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in the Kremlin Friday morning, the Japanese Embassy said.

The former foreign minister flew to Moscow on Tuesday for a five-day visit as head of a four-man delegation from the league.

Voss accepted a Japanese invitation for a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians to visit Japan in late October, Sakurauchi said.

In a three-hour meeting with Sakurauchi and his party, Voss accused Japan of promoting a military buildup and conjuring up a Soviet threat which does not exist.

Voss was quoted as telling Sakurauchi that the Soviet Union attaches importance to the economic capacity of Japan, which he said is also an important political entity.

The Soviet Union would support Japan if it made efforts toward peace, disarmament, and relaxation of tensions, Voss said. But he accused Japan of boosting defense spending and also tightening military ties with the United States.

Voss turned down Japan's territorial claim on four small islands off Hokkaido and reaffirmed the Kremlin's stand that no territorial disputes exist between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Sakurauchi said later he repeated Japan's basic position that the two countries must settle the territorial dispute before concluding a peace treaty.

Japan claims the islands of Shikotan, Kunashiri, Etorofu, and the Habomai group, which the Soviets seized after World War II.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TU TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW 24 AUG

PM291511 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Aug 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "For a Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] Talks between a Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, and a Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) delegation headed by the confederation's secretary general, Y. Tanaka, opened 24 August. The Soviet side was represented at the talks by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin; M.G. Dolzhenkova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Textile and Light Industry Workers' Trade Union; and F.M. Korovin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union. The DOMEI delegation also includes (Y. Yamaguti), DOMEI's deputy secretary general; (K. Makono), deputy chairman of the AL-JAPAN Trade Union of Postal Employees; and (B. Tamura), secretary general of the Transport Workers' Trade Union Federation.

The representatives of the AUCCTU and DOMEI exchanged information on the activities of their trade union organizations and discussed topical problems of the world trade union movement and the international situation.

The sides stressed their serious alarm at the fueling of world tension and the further escalation of the arms race, and noted that constructive dialogue and regular contacts between the trade unions of different orientations are of great significance in present-day conditions.

The AUCCTU and DOMEI representatives expressed the desire to step up their actions with a view to averting another war, stopping the arms race, and freezing and destroying nuclear arsenals.

The participants at the talks declared that the divergence in the stances of the two trade union organizations regarding certain international questions and Soviet-Japanese interstate relations must not hamper the establishment of regular bilateral contacts.

The AUCCTU and DOMEI emphasized their determination to contribute in every way to deepen mutual understanding between the working people and peoples of the USSR and Japan, and to develop goodneighborly relations between them.

Japanese Official on Talks

LD292024 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- "The interest in the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union which, alas, were far from ideal of late, is growing in various circles of the Japanese public" Yoshikazu Tanaka, the general secretary of the Japanese Confederation of Labour (DOMEI) said here.

"We proceed from the view that any contacts, be it political visits, cooperation in fisheries, in the development of Yakutian deposits, or liaison of trade union centers, will promote a better mutual understanding and goodneighbourliness. This is why our delegation is now here for the first time after an intermission of eleven years," Yoshikazu Tanaka said. He spoke today at a press conference on the results of a week-long visit to the USSR by representatives of DOMEI at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

"Our exchange of opinions was sincere," the guests said. "And though it revealed dissimilarity of stands on a number of international problems, it was established that the sides are determined to wage struggle against nuclear weapons, to press for their scrapping. We are united in the conviction that Hiroshima and Nagasaki must never be repeated."

According to Tanaka, DOMEI favours the policy of three "no" [as received] with regard to nuclear weapons: "Not to produce," "not to have," "not to allow." At the same time he pointed out that the trade union centre supports the treaty obligations between Japan and the USA that envisage the basing of U.S. missile-carrying ships at Japan's coast.

Touching upon the tour of the USSR (the guests visited Leningrad and Kiev, besides Moscow, the head of the delegation pointed to a high activity of trade union organisations at Soviet enterprises in the solution of social and economic questions. This experience is of undoubted interest to us, Tanaka said.

For purposes of further development of bilateral ties, the DOMEI leadership invited a delegation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions to make a reply visit to Japan.

KUZIN VIEWS DEVELOPING U.S.-JAPAN-ROK MILITARY BLOC

LD201944 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Nikolay Kuzin commentary]

[Text] Japan and South Korea have noticeably increased their contacts. The Japanese-South Korean and South Korea-Japan parliamentary (?leagues) have held a joint session in Tokyo. The South Korean president, Chon Tu-hwan, is going to visit Japan at the beginning of September. Nikolay Kuzin makes these comments.

The reasons behind the contacts are purely military. The session of the parliament (?leagues is) to discuss the need to deepen bilateral cooperation in the sphere of defense. On his visit to Japan, Chon Tu-hwan will be accompanied by the chairman of the South Korean Chiefs of Staff General Yi Ki-paek. He will hold talks with the Japanese counterpart, General Wanatabe. It is not surprising that Japanese-South Korean relations are strengthened in the military sphere because the main objective of these relations in imperialist plans for the Far East is to fill up the third side of the aggressive military-political triangle of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

The United States maintains stable bilateral military ties with Japan and South Korea. Both countries host American military contingents, approximately equal in size. The territories of both Japan and South Korea are literally covered with American military bases. Americans are holding maneuvers with the Japanese and South Korean Armies in which hundreds of thousands of men take part. There are plans to send the so-called Self-Defense Forces of Japan to South Korea in what is described as crisis situations for joint actions with American troops. Japan is encouraged to share the financial burden of maintaining and arming the Seoul regime that is now carried by Washington.

Japan is supplying South Korea with strategic and military goods -- tanks, jeeps, trucks, F-104 fighter planes, technology and documents for arms plants, and even cement for the construction of fortifications. The ruling circles of the United States, with their growing imperial ambitions, face the need to send part of the military potential concentrated in the Pacific to other parts of the world. For example, aircraft carriers from the Pacific Fleet are sent to join the strike force operating in the Indian Ocean. If the situation in the Middle East grows worse, American troops and military hardware are supposed to be sent there from bases in Japan, the Philippines, and other countries.

In these conditions, Washington wants to have substitutes that would take up its role of a policeman in the Pacific. The duet of Seoul and Tokyo serves this purpose perfectly. Each of its members has vast experience of repressions, even massacres, in Southeast Asia. During World War II, Japanese troops committed atrocities throughout the Pacific, while South Korean punitive squads left a bloody stain in Vietnam when they took part in the American aggression against that country.

And one more circumstance increasing Washington's desire to draw Tokyo and Seoul closer on a military foundation. The United States has deployed its nuclear weapons in both Japan and South Korea; now the possibility is discussed of stationing American neutron bombs and cruise missiles in the two countries. With the formation of a tripartite bloc, Washington will find it easier to force its allies to make more concessions and coordinate the steps of its nuclear hornets nests in the Far East. Thus the triangle of Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo is viewed as an aggressive alliance that will help the United States unleash a nuclear war in Asia and the Pacific. No wonder that developing countries in Southeast Asia are increasingly alarmed by the efforts of the United States to form such a bloc.

KACHANOV RAPS WEST'S POSITIVE VIEW OF DRA REBELS

LD291114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The third stage of the Afghan-Pakistani talks being held with the mediation of Cordovez, the UN secretary general's personal representative, continues in Geneva. In a statement, Cordovez said the sharp deterioration in the international situation has most unfavorably affected the Afghan situation. This is also shown by the Western mass media's sharply stepped up slanderous campaign against the legitimate government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. I am handing the microphone to our commentator, Yevgeniy Kachanov:

It must be said that the newspapers, television, and radio in the West have been devoting special attention in recent days to those whom they call freedom fighters, defenders of Islam, and even legendary heroes. We know that these heroes, if I may call them that, are in fact the heads of dushman gangs who terrorize the peaceful population. That is probably why the Western propaganda organs do not cite any facts about these freedom fighters' feats.

But, on the other hand, there is information of quite another kind. For example, let us take the testimony of dushman prisoners captured during a recent operation aimed at smashing bandit formations in the Panjsher Valley, north of Kabul. According to them, the bandits led by Ahmad Shah Mas'ud, who, incidentally, is called a legendary hero by Western radio, forcefully drove several hundred peasants into the mountains on the eve of the operation. Sixty people who refused to leave their homes were shot on the spot.

Secret instructions were seized from counterrevolutionaries being trained on Pakistan's territory in subversive operations with the use of chemical grenades of U.S. manufacture. Explosive dum-dum-type bullets are also used. As is known, their use if prohibited by international law. The instructions, compiled by CIA specialists, were printed on paper of the Hezbe-Eslami counterrevolutionary group. This is headed by the not-unknown Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, a student who failed to complete his studies, and called a pious champion of Islam in the West. However, even THE NEW YORK TIMES had to admit that the programmatic aims of this holy man are not just those of a reactionary, but also plainly of a fanatical nature. In his time, he has given reporters photographs showing his apprentices tying schoolteachers to truck bumpers and dragging them until they were dead. The newspapers could not bring themselves to publish these photographs, to spare readers' weak nerves, as THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. Of course, that is not the reason. It is simply that the patrons of the Afghan counterrevolution do not want to so openly discredit their proteges. True, they do this for themselves. That same Hikmatyar boasted that in (Shar Jadid), a Hezbe-Eslami gang seized the cotton gin works and burned it together with workers and staff. He also promised to pay very large sums for murdered teachers, doctors, and party activists.

There is irrefutable proof that the heads of the counterrevolutionary groups smuggle opium, and also export lapiz lazuli, emeralds, and historical and cultural treasures belonging to the Afghan people out of the country by secret paths. Such are the people that Western propaganda spares no efforts or funds to advertise. But it is clear to everyone that by relying on dregs, on pathological murderers, on moral monsters, Washington and its allies are once again demonstrating the hopelessness and futility of attempts to undermine the Afghan people's revolutionary gains.

SOLTAN REPORTS SOVIET MINE DETECTION IN DRA

LD201824 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Yuriy Solton report from Afghanistan]

[Text] Our special correspondent Yuriy Solton has visited one of the units of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan:

[Solton] These pictures of a small unit of detector sappers were taken at a Soviet sapper unit's position. The rebels mine the roads along which Soviet and Afghan cargo convoys pass; they lay mines in the fields the peasants received from the people's authorities; they lay them near schools and state establishments.

The deputy commander of the unit, Major (Afanasiy Feofanovich Moroshov), says that the mines generally are of American, British, Italian, and Chinese manufacture. There are also locally-made traps made by the rebels, [Solton shown interviewing uniformed man] Apart from your quite considerable combat tasks, you obviously also have peaceful work to do?

[Unidentified soldier] Yes. In addition to our main task, we also assist the Afghan population. This year, during the spring, we dug canals to provide water for the population of nearby villages, and we offer other assistance. We have transported people from one mountain area to a permanent place of habitation, and, at their request, always help the population during natural calamities.

[Solton] Daily exercises are held in clearing mines as realisticly as possible to actual combat situations. Finding and disarming rebel mines is the sappers' main task. The soldiers are helped by specially trained dogs. Their activities do not require equipment, but, of course, the main thing is the skill, experience, and intuition of the soldier himself.

REACTION TO S. PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE FORUM

Beloborodko Views Discussion

OW291121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The annual session of countries situated in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean basin, which discussed the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in that region, has ended. Here is our commentator:

[Beloborodko] Hello comrades. This type of conference has been held regularly since 1971. Participating were the heads of government of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and a number of other states of the region. Unlike past years, the current session specifically discussed one of the most important problems of modern times: the creation of nuclear-free zones.

We know that this problem is preoccupying millions of people concerned about the danger of a nuclear war. It was no accident that the first international conference on nuclear free zones was held in the British city of Manchester. Replying to its participants' message, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized that the creation of nuclear-free zones is an important trend in the struggle for improving security. He once again reiterated that the USSR will not use nuclear weapons against those states that refuse to produce or acquire such weapons or do not have them on their territory.

Owing to the existing world situation and public pressure, the heads of the countries located in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, decided to declare their region a nuclear-free zone at this year's session and this means not to produce, store, and test nuclear weapons there.

Of course, this decision was not taken for no reason at all. Australia, for instance, which plays the role of defender of U.S. interests in the region, maneuvered and succeeded in keeping open the issue of entry into local ports of American ships with nuclear weapons on board. No agreement was reached on the transfer date of the adopted document to the UN for confirmation. There have also been other difficulties. Yet, the fact remains that despite all of Washington's efforts, the idea of creating nuclear-free zones is gaining more and more supporters in the world, including in countries in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

Biryukov on U.S. Reaction

LD291754 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The majority of South Pacific countries come out for turning their region into a nuclear-free zone. This has been demonstrated by a session of the South Pacific forum held in Funafuti, capital of the insular state of Tuvalu. Heads of government of more than a dozen countries affiliated in this regional organization reached agreement on the main provisions of the corresponding draft document which would provide for the banning of nuclear tests in the region, the refusal of its countries to produce nuclear weapons and stockpile them on their territories, as well as the prohibition to use the ocean for dumping radioactive waste.

It was agreed to set up a working group for preparing the final draft treaty whose discussion is scheduled for 1985.

Within the framework of the main question -- the proclamation of the region to be a nuclear-free zone -- the session discussed a proposal on forbidding the calls at the ports of those countries and the landing on their airfields of ships and planes with nuclear weapons on board. The Governments of New Zealand and Vanuatu have already taken decisions to this effect. Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands hold similar stands. However, R. Hawke, prime minister of Australia, bound with the United States by a military alliance, who chaired the session, managed to impose upon it the proposal envisaging that each country member of the organization, will decide for itself whether to let such ships and planes into its territory or not.

This, of course, may make the realization of the idea to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone more complicated. Nevertheless, the results of the session in general, as well as the decision taken by it, are regarded by observers as evidence of a serious concern of South Pacific countries over the nuclear threat coming from the hegemonistic plans and actions of Washington, as the reflection of the persistent striving of the public of those countries to put an end to the militarisation of the Pacific Basin. The results of the session were met with satisfaction by the countries of the region which did not take part in the session of the Pacific forum, and it is natural, since the militarisation of the world ocean by the United States, including the Pacific, the deployment there of ever more ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons pose a threat to all.

However, the policy aimed at lessening the war threat and welcomed by peoples of dozens of countries comes up against the open opposition of the United States. What was Washington's reaction to the Funafuti session? The U.S. Department of State preferred to evade commenting on its results. Although, it pointed out, that if the question of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the region entered the stage of practical implementation, this zone should not change the existing structures in the sphere of security; in other words, it should not interefere with militaristic preparations of the United States in the region which are to enhance its claim for world domination.

CPV DELEGATION IN USSR 18-27 AUG FOR TALKS

OW291013 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] In accordance with the plan for developing party relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, a delegation of CPV cadres headed by Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, CPV Central Committee member and director of the Proselyting Department of the CPV Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 18 to 27 August 1984.

The delegation sought to study experiences of the CPSU and the activities of various social organizations, and participated in meetings at various departments of the CPSU Central Committee, the Tatar Oblast party committee, and the headquarters of the AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

FURTHER ON SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING JUBILEE

Husak Writes in Pravda

PM290940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR: "True to the Chosen Path"]

[Text] Prague -- The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the end of World War II is a source for all the world's progressive and democratic forces to draw strength and experience for the struggle for peace and progress at the contemporary stage. The Czechoslovak people are currrently celebrating the historic August events of 1944, when the Slovak National Uprising, which marked the start of the supreme stage of our people's national liberation struggle, flared up. It was victoriously completed by the Czech people's May uprising, which merged with the Soviet Army's glorious Prague operation, as a result of which Czechoslovakia was completely liberated in May 1945.

The emergence, progress, and results of the Slovak National Uprising, which was one of the major armed antifascist events in Hitlerite-occupied Europe and marked the start of profound revolutionary transformations in our country, are inextricably bound up with the peoples' common struggle to defeat fascism. The brunt of this hardest of struggles was shouldered by the heroic Soviet people, whose unprecedented feat in the Great Patriotic War was a decisive factor in the achievement of final victory and in saving human civilization. This historic truth has taken deep root in human consciousness and no fantasies of anti-Soviet propaganda are capable of refuting it.

The radical breakthrough in the course of World War II came about as a result of the Soviet Army's world historic victories at Stalingrad and at the Kursk Bulge. In 1944, the disintegration of Nazi domination in Europe began under its mighty blows. The prospect of imminent liberation also gave strength to the Czechoslovak people, who had never reconciled themselves to fascist bondage.

Under the conditions of the mounting national liberation struggle, questions of the nature and postwar structure of the state came increasingly persistently to the fore. The sad experience of capitalist Czechoslovakia and the fact that the ruling bourgeoisie had been unable to resolve our peoples' vital problems convinced the broad masses that it was necessary to link the restoration of state independence with the establishment of new, just socioeconomic and national relations and with a new foreign policy orientation for the country. The idea of people's democracy and alliance with the Soviet Union received growing support. The program and policy of the Communists and their courage and self-sacrifice in the resistance movement were the source of the unprecedented growth in the prestige of the Communist Party, which became the leading political force in the national liberation struggle. Radical changes in the political leadership of our peoples, which was headed by the working class and its revolutionary vanguard, gradually occurred.

The Soviet Army's victorious offensive, along with the scale of the active antifascist struggle, helped the revolutionary situation in Slovakia to mature. In view of this, the fifth illegal leadership of the Slovak Communist Party, created in the summer of 1943, decided to switch to preparations for a nationwide antifascist uprising. In order to implement this, it was of decisive importance to create a united, strong, and effective underground party organization, to set up a supreme resistance organ -- the Slovak National Council -- to draw up its program and unite all patriotic antifascist forces on its platform, to prepare a network of revolutionary national committees, to develop a widespread partisan movement, and to involve a large part of the Slovak Army in the uprising. The Slovak people's revolutionary uprising was prepared in close connection with the Soviet Army's liberating mission.

The task of the Slovak National Uprising was to overthrow the hated clerical fascist regime as the tool of Hitlerite domination in Slovakia, restore the Czechoslovak republic, and build it as a just people's -- socially and nationally speaking -- common state of Czechs and Slovaks that would gear its foreign policy toward a firm alliance with the land of the soviets above all. These program tasks reflecting the unity of the people's national and social aspirations and interests were the source of their resolve in the struggle for freedom and a just future.

The uprising that began on 29 August 1944 washed away the fascist and collaborationist organizations and institutions of the clerical fascist state in a swift revolutionary wave. One-third of Slovakia became a free insurgent territory in which all power lay with the Slovak National Council as representative of the fighting people. In the liberated lands, the foundations were laid of a new state and political system whose nucleus was revolutionary national committees. Profound political and socioeconomic transformations began to be implemented that marked the beginning of the national democratic revolution in our country.

During the uprising, the people routed the reactionary clerical fascist nationalist regime of the Slovak bourgeoisie and unambiguously sided with the Czechoslovak Republic. In carrying out the revolutionary uprising, they had simultaneously decisively risen up against the compromised national policy of the Czech bourgeoisie, whose concept of "Czechoslovakism" denied the Slovak people's identity. This was of fundamental importance in settling the question of mutual relations between Czechs and Slovaks in the reborn state on the basis of the principles of equality and equal rights, which were to come to fruition in the CSSR's federal structure in accordance with the revolutionary behests of the Slovak National Uprising.

The vanguard of the uprising was the Communist Party, which had become the most organized and mass-based political force and in whose hands revolutionary power lay. It was the indefatigable organizer of the defense of the insurgent territory, the initiator of revolutionary transformations, and the active educator of the masses. Having united with the Social Democratic party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party achieved the political unity of the working class and, by creating a single trade union movement, the unity of the trade unions. To a considerable extent, this predetermined the process of further strengthening its positions in the postwar period.

For 2 months, 60,000 soldiers from the insurgent army and 20,000 partisans, with the selfless support of the entire people, bravely fought against the superior forces of the enemy, which had drawn up its troops to suppress the uprising. After the insurgents had been driven into the mountains, the uprising continued in the form of a partisan war. Its international nature was manifested in the fact that there were Czechs, people of many nationalities from the Soviet Union, and antifascists from other countries in the ranks of the insurgents.

The revolutionary transformations of a sociopolitical nature begun in the course of the Slovak National Uprising gradually spread to the rest of the Czechoslovak territory liberated by the Soviet Army. This had an essential influence on the course and results of the spring 1945 talks in Moscow between the CPCZ leadership, which was in Moscow, representatives of the London-based Czechoslovak emigres, and representatives of the Slovak National Council on the question of the Kosice government program, Czechoslovakia's postwar structure, and the composition of the first domestic national front government of Czechs and Slovaks. These transformations exerted a strong influence on the further progress of the national democratic revolution, on the development of political events after 1945, and on the final resolution of the question of power in the people's favor in February 1948.

In connection with the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, Klement Gottwald spoke thus of its significance:

"We consider the greatest gain of the Slovak National Uprising to be the fact that we have created a new republic, that we have created a state of equal peoples -- Czechs an Slovaks — a state of working people, a republic in which the working people themselves decide the fate of their country and nation in an indissoluble alliance with the mighty Soviet Union."

International imperialism is refusing to come to terms with the profound changes that ha taken place as a result of World War II. Its "crusades" against communism are imbued wi a spirit of class revenge and are an attempt to halt and reverse the course of history a regain lost positions. The attempts to exploit the 40th anniversary of the end of Worl War II with a view to falsifying the progress and results of the peoples' revolutionary struggle for freedom, democracy, and socialism in the forties are part and parcel of th course. The Slovak National Uprising, as a mass revolutionary antifascist people's uprising which took place far behind the fascist front lines, is convincing evidence th this revolutionary process was the natural [zakonomernyy] conclusion of all the precedin historical development and the implementation of the aspirations of the people's masses who had won the right to decide their own fate and to become the true masters of their own country.

The conclusion in December 1943 of the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation was a great help in our people's national liberation struggle. The historic merit of the Slovak National Uprising also lies in the fact tha it made a great contribution to the implementation of Czechoslovakia's new progressive foreign policy orientation. The Soviet Union gave the Slovak National Uprising enormou political, moral, material, and military aid and support. The exprience and participation of Soviet partisans in the uprising was of invaluable importance for the developme of a mass partisan movement.

In order to help the uprising, the Soviet Army started the Carpathian-Dukla operation, one of the largest and most difficult mountain military operations during World War II, which marked the start of Czechoslovakia's liberation. In the fierce battles for the Dukla Pass, the Czechoslovaki Army Corps under the command of General Ludvik Svoboda al fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops. The unbreakable Czechoslovak-Sovie friendship was sealed with the blood shed in joint battles.

Our peoples had undergone difficult trials in the struggle for their national freedom and state independence. The treachery of the Western powers during the Munich period, when only the Soviet Union came to Czechoslovakia's defense, and the tragic experience in the years of Nazi bondage convinced us that our ties of alliance with the Soviet Union are the sole reliable foreign policy guarantee of our free, progressive development and state independence in the face of imperialist threats and pressure. The last decades have fully confirmed the correctness and enduring strength of that historical truth.

The alliance with the USSR and the unity, fraternal relations and firm solidarity betw the CPCZ and the CPSU have been, are, and will continue to be the main foreign policy orientation of the Communist Party, the National Front, and the Czechoslovak state and people. The deepening of all-round cooperation constantly strengthens our alliance relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We consider the main behest of the national liberation struggle to be the struggle to maintain peace and thwart imperialism's aggressive schemes.

We are following with alarm the way in which dangerous manifestations of revanchism an attempts to call into question the results of World War II and the postwar setup, whic constitutes the inviolable basis of peace and security, are being revived in the FRG. We must not forget the sacrifices that were the price of victory over fascism, nor mus we forget the lessons of that victory.

The most important of them is the struggle to avert a world military conflict and against the threat of the outbreak of war, particularly nuclear war. Europe owes the fact that it has lived peacefully for 40 years now to the existence and growing might of the socialist community and the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The consolidation of the unity, solidarity, and cooperation of the socialist community states, the strengthening of the defense capability within the Warsaw Pact framework, the deepening of the process of economic integration, and the implementation of the results of the recent CEMA economic summit conference are increasingly important in the face of imperialism's growing aggressiveness.

The socialist countries' constructive efforts aimed at resolving existing international problems via equal and honest talks, the desire to rally all forces of peace, democracy, and progress, and political realism open up the prospect for us of averting a dangerous development of events in the world and returning to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The 40 years since the Slovak National Uprising have been a time of serious verification of the ideals of our people's national liberation struggle. The test of time has fully confirmed their force and vitality. The implementation and development of the behests of the victorious national democratic revolution in the building of socialism have made it possible to resolve the fundamental problems of the Czechoslovak people's life and guarantee them a happy, peaceful present and reliable future.

The 40 years since the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of our motherland by the Soviet Army are an event in whose honor the social and labor activeness of the people is being mobilized and a widespread movement is being launched to fulfill and overfulfill the targets of the 7th 5-Year Plan, to implement the programs of the 17tn CPCZ Congress, and to achieve further successes in building a developed socialist society in our country.

We attach particular importance to handing on the traditions of the national liberation struggle to the young generation, ensuring continuity, explaining the majesty and meaning of the path we are traveling and the sources of our socialist present, remembering the sacrifices that were made, and further developing the glorious behests of the national liberation struggle and socialist building.

The aspirations which roused our peoples to the struggle for freedom and a better life are being consistently implemented in the practice of socialist building. The successes that have been achieved reaffirm our confidence that, traveling the chosen path, we will achieve new successes for the good of our people and for the sake of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress.

PRAVDA Reports Husak Speech

PM291607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on 28 August speech in Banska Bystrica by G. Husak under the general heading: "Ceremonial Rally in Banska Bystrica"]

[Text] Today we proudly express our devotion to the glorious behests of the Slovak National Uprising and our firm determination to continue traveling the path on which the Slovak people embarked in the memorable August of 1944. We bow our heads to the courage and heroism of the participants in the Czechoslovak people's national ~~liberation struggle and gratefully remember the Soviet brothers who participated~~ in the uprising.

Allow me to welcome the foreign guests at the rally today. I greet with special cordiality the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Hero of the CSSR Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

The Slovak National Uprising will remain forever in the people's memory. It ranks among the greatest mass antifascist actions in occupied Europe. The people's revolutionary action swept away the reactionary clerical-fascist regime -- the tool of Hitlerite supremacy in Slovakia. The Czechoslovak Republic was proclaimed on the liberated rebel territory as a single state of two fraternal peoples: Czechs and Slovaks.

The uprising ushered in a new historical era in the national and state life of the Czechoslovak people and gave a boost to and predetermined the course of the people's democratic revolution.

Socialism was the natural outcome of the struggle of many generations of working people. Our peoples have seen from their own experience that only the working class headed by the Communist Party is capable of resolving the fundamental question of national freedom and state independence, of the country's present and future. Therefore, during the Slovak National Uprising, during the Czech people's May uprising, and in February 1948, the working people chose the path to a socialist future of their own will and conviction. Despite all the difficulties and certain mistakes that occurred in the course of revolutionary transformations, socialism is the highest achievement of our national and state life.

Socialist Czechoslovakia is a unified and an economically, culturally, and socially developed state with high living standards, reliable allies, and great prestige in the world.

The policy of the Communist Party, the National Front, and the state is supported by the overwhelming majority of the people. The Czechoslovak people look with confidence to the future. This constitutes consistent implementation of the ideals of the Slovak National Uprising and the entire national liberation struggle.

The unbreakable alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the world's first socialist country play the paramount role in implementing the behests of the Slovak National Uprising and the national liberation struggle and in the Czechoslovak people's creative efforts today. During the war years, the Soviet people's heroic struggle was a source of strength and hope for Czechs and Slovaks. A decisive stage of the Slovak people's national liberation movement was linked with that struggle. The USSR gave the uprising political and moral, military and material support. Hastening to help the rebels, the Soviet Army launched the glorious Carpathian-Dukla operation, which started the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Army's liberation mission and the memory of the more than 140,000 Soviet heroes who died for our motherland's freedom will remain forever in our hearts.

The past 40 years have confirmed the historic significance of fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia is and will remain a strong link in the socialist community. Our people's vital interests demand the comprehensive development and strengthening of the unbreakable ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is the constant and immutable course of our policy.

The Czechoslovak people's progressive forces linked the national liberation struggle with the struggle for social justice. This was one of the fundamental ideas of the Slovak National Uprising. We have made profound revolutionary changes and have totally liquidated man's exploitation of man in the name of the working people. We can take justified pride in what has been achieved. Much has been done in the course of realizing the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions.

This year's targets are successfully being fulfilled and overfulfilled. We wholeheartedly hail the initiatives advanced by the working people in response to the CPCZ Central Committee, National Front Central Committee, and CSSR Government appeal on the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle, and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Life is setting us new and more complex tasks. We have learned a great deal and have acquired irreplaceable experience. The great example of the uprising and the successes of socialist building inspire us with confidence that the party's realistic policy and the people's inexhaustible energy, awareness, and creative enthusiasm are the reliable guarantee of our progress.

The historic significance of the Slovak National Uprising also consists in the fact that it made a great contribution to the creation of new relations between our fraternal peoples.

Thinaks to this cooperation, the historical lags in the economy and in the social and cultural living standards have been liquidated during the years of socialist building. As a result, Czechoslovakia today is a highly developed state.

The idea of a broad alliance of antifascist, democratic, and patriotic forces was born and given substance in the common struggle for national liberation and during the Slovak National Uprising. That alliance of working people and the peasantry was deepened in the postwar years and played an indispensable role during the people's democratic revolution and in the process of socialist building. Our socialist reality is the outcome of the struggle and labor, the sacrifices and enthusiasm of millions: Communists, representatives of other political parties, nonparty people, members of all the National Front organizations, workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, women, and young people. The National Front has fulfilled and will fulfill an important role in strengthening the people's unity.

The past 40 years attest that the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the CPCZ's struggle and creative activity lie at the basis of the great cause of building a new, just society. Already at the time of the Slovak National Uprising, and then in the national democratic revolution and in the period of building socialism, the Communist Party was the initiator and organizer of the struggle and labor of the people's masses. The party formulated and has implemented a revolutionary program, it creatively develops a Leninist policy, consistently upholds the working people's interests and rights, and expresses our people's inspirations. This is precisely why the CPCZ is our society's leading political force. We will constantly enhance the Communist Party's vanguard role, strengthen its unity and capability, and deepen its link with the people. We see this as the decisive precondition for further successful social development and as the guarantee of our motherland's happy peaceful future.

We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising at a time when the threat of war once again hangs over the world. The peoples paid a tremendous price for the victory over fascism by making incalculable sacrifices. For 40 years the peoples of Europe and other continents have lived in peace. This is due, above all, to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community, and it is the result of the efforts of peace-loving, democratic, realistic forces that are implementing the ideas of peaceful coexistence.

Aggressive forces refuse to reconcile themselves to this. Imperialism -- above all, American imperialism -- is trying its utmost to establish world domination and to dictate its will to other peoples.

The defense of peace demands the strengthening of our socialist society's might, the enhancement of defense capability, and the strengthening of unity with the fraternal socialist countries and the world's peace-loving and progressive forces.

Only in this way is it possible to prevent the dangerous development of the international situation, return to a policy of peaceful coexistence, and preserve peace for present and future generations. Our people will do everything in their power for this.

The 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army is approaching. We will always remember the fighting at Dukla. Our cities and villages will solemnly celebrate the anniversary of the historic liberation. In May 1985 it will be the 40th anniversary of the Czech people's uprising and of the Soviet Army's glorious operation to liberate Prague. Our people are greeting these anniversaries with active labor and new initiatives aimed at the burgeoning of socialist Czechoslovakia.

True to the revolutionary behests of the Slovak National Uprising and of the entire antifascist resistance movement, we will advance consistently and build a developed socialist society.

Honor and glory to the participants in the national liberation struggle, and eternal memory to the heroes who gave their lives for our people's freedom! Honor and glory to the Soviet people who made the decisive contribution to the victory over facsism and brought freedom to the peoples of Czechoslovakia!

Long live the unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship! Long live the alliance and friendship with the fraternal socialist countries! Long live the CPCZ! Long live peace!

Ustinov Returns to Moscow

LD291304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, returned to Moscow today. The delegation took part in festivities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR.

At Moscow airport, the delegation was met by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, and Comrade Stukalin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Ustinov Cables CSSR's Dzur

PM291535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces, and on my own behalf, I heartily congratulate you, all servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and veterans of the antifascist struggle on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

Prepared and effected under the leadership of the CPCZ, the Slovak National Uprising inscribed a vivid page in the history of the antifascist struggle of Europe's freedom-loving peoples. Together with the Soviet Army's decisive offensive in the Carpathians, it marked the start of the country's complete liberation from the fascist yoke and was an important milestone on the path toward the victory of the national democratic revolution in February 1948.

The Czechoslovak people's successes in the political, economic, and cultural spheres and in strengthening their motherland's defense capability are a living embodiment of the ideals for which the Czechoslovak patriots and the heroes of the Slovak National Uprising fought.

I express the confidence that the combat friendship and cooperation between our fraternal countries' peoples and armies, born in the struggle against fascism, will continue to steadily strengthen and develop.

I wish all the personnel of the Czechoslovak People's Army new successes in improving combat skill in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Jubilee Marked in Moscow

PM291529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Devoted to Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] The cornerstone of USSR and CSSR foreign policy, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on unity of class interests, is the strengthening of the friendship, cohesion, and mutually advantageous all-around cooperation between our countries' peoples and between the fraternal socialist community states. This was stressed 27 August at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

The following were in the presidium: G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The keynote speaker, Leiutenant General N.I. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board and chief editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, noted that 40 years ago in central Slovakia, in circumstances of a victorious offensive by the Soviet Army and under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Slovak people rose up to inscribe a heroic page in the annals of the Czechoslovak people's struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland. It was one of the biggest armed antifascist uprisings in occupied Europe, marking the start of a national democratic revolution in the country.

It was developed furtger by the May 1945 uprising of the Czech people and ended victoriously in February 1948. After embarking on the path of building socialism, the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, achieved great successes in all spheres of life: the economy, culture, and improving the working people's standard of living.

M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, stressed that the very existence and growing might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, their peaceful foreign policy, and the unity and cooperation within the framework of the defensive Warsaw Pact and CEMA have played and do play a key role in the fact that Europe has lived in peace for almost 40 years now.

The speaker said that the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and the preparations to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army have caused a tremendous upsurge in the Czechoslovak people's labor and social activeness. The CSSR working people's achievements in socialist building help to further deepen cooperation between our countries and strengthen peace and security.

ADN: KOSTANDOV COMMENTS ON USSR-GDR TRADE

LD291841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 29 Aug 84

["Leonid Kostandov: The GDR Is a Reliable Bastion of Peace and Socialism -- Well-Deserved Authority Achieved Throughout the World -- Highest Volume of GDR-USSR Trade in 1984" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug (ADN) -- In an ADN interview to mark the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, Leonid Kostandov, chairman of the Soviet side of the joint government commission for economic, scientific and technical development between the GDR and the USSR, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has praised the role of the GDR in the struggle for peace and socialism and its fraternal solidarity with the Soviet Union.

He said: "In a short space of time the GDR has traveled a great historic path. It has become a reliable bastion of peace and socialism in Europe, a country with a highly-developed industry, intensive agriculture and a high standard of living. Through its consistent anti-imperialism and peace-loving policy it has acquired well deserved authority throughout the world.

"The working people of the GDR can rightly be proud of this. As loyal allies and friends of the GDR, the peoples of the Soviet Union share their successes with feelings of great satisfaction.

"The 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR is at hand. Together with the working people of the GDR, the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community as well as all peace-loving and progressive mankind will celebrate this memorable event in the life of the first socialist state on German soil." Leonid Kostandov stressed that the friendship between the two countries rests on the firm foundation of socialist internationalism and permeates all spheres of fraternal cooperation.

He continued: "As was stressed at the meeting in Moscow in June 1984 between the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrades Konstantin Chernenko and Erich Honecker, the USSR and the GDR will continue to make their active contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact Organization and to the consistent development of socialist economic integration. There is close cooperation among all branches of the ~~economies of the two countries in more than~~ 200 specific directions."

"The combining of the scientific-technical and production potential on this basis is actively contributing to fulfilling the tasks set for social and economic development set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

"In 1984, trade between the USSR and the GDR will reach a record amount of more than R14 billion for the first time in the history of relations between the two countries. The most important economic talks will be solved on the basis of cooperation. With the participation of the Soviet Union, a broad energy program is being implemented in the GDR. With the technical support of the USSR, large nuclear power plants and thermal power plants and ferrous metal and chemical plants have been and are being constructed in the GDR. An important amount of the GDR's needs for the fuel, energy and raw material resources is covered by supplies of oil, natural gas, coal, iron ore, cotton and other raw materials and materials from the USSR. Together with the other CEMA member-countries, the GDR is taking part in the exploitation of raw material resources in the USSR, especially in the construction of the highly important natural gas pipelines Soyuz, Urengoy-Ushgorod and Urengoy center, and capacity in the iron ore industry. "Cooperation is progressing successfully in branches that determine scientific-technical progress, especially in engineering, electronics, electrotechnics and the chemical industry.

"Joint efforts by scientists and specialists of both countries led to the manufacture of the MKF-6 multispectral camera, known worldwide. In the interests of various branches of the economy, this camera is finding broad application in space."

Much modern equipment and many electronic products have been produced jointly. "The TMM-360 multiphase automatic weaving machine with continuous weaving has been built and is a fundamental new development. In the chemical industry, fruitful cooperation resulted in a unique plant for the production of high-pressure polyethylene 'Polymir-50'. New types of materials have been developed and production of new types of semimanufactures and materials of the highest purity have been organized. Specialization and cooperation in science and production played an ever greater role here.

"Cooperation in all its multifaceted forms is directed to the solution of the fundamental task: The increase in the effectiveness of social production and the all-around intensification of the economies of both countries. Of particular significance is the reconstruction and technical refurbishment of existing production capacities through joint efforts. In the GDR, for example, reconstruction is under way, with the technical support of the USSR, of the 'Sachsenwerk' parent factory for the construction of large and medium-size electrical engineering equipment. In the USSR, reconstruction is being carried out of production installations for large spherical roller bearings with GDR participation. In both cases, the production runs and the quality of machinery and products in demand can be increased through cooperation.

"In this way, the need to import from capitalist countries is avoided. Experience shows that the effective realization of joint plans in coordinating trade and economic policy allows one to successfully oppose attempts by imperialist NATO circles and other capitalist countries to exert pressure on the economies of the socialist countries.

"At the center of our cooperation there was and is the fulfillment of the main economic task: to increase the prosperity of the workers on the basis of a steady growth in productivity. To this end, measures were introduced to increase the production of high-quality industrial consumer goods and to realize the tasks of the USSR Food Program. With GDR participation, many facilities in light industry factories, as well as in the branches of the agricultural industry complex, are being reconstructed in the Soviet Union."

"Soviet deliveries of certain types of equipment, raw materials and materials help in the development of production in economic branches of the GDR which manufacture consumer goods.

"According to their resolutions, the formulation of the long term cooperation program between the GDR and the USSR in the spheres of science, technology and production until the year 2000 is currently being concluded. It has set new standards for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, for the development of leading branches on its basis, and for the further increase in the prosperity of the peoples of both countries. It is highly significant that its signing is planned for the eve of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

"At the meeting of the joint government commission in December, a number of specific measures of far-reaching significance will be discussed and agreed on which are connected with the realization of the program at issue."

"For everyone working together for the all-around cooperation of our countries," the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said in conclusion, "there are significant events and names that have left deep impressions in one's memory and heart. These are of course, above all, memories of people who fulfill mutual tasks with the feeling of fraternal friendship, of deep responsibility and great expertise. I personally will remember, of all the achievements of our cooperation, the successful work by specialists of both countries in creating the 'Polymir-50' unit."

RYZHKOV, BAYBAKOV MEET WITH HUNGARY'S FALUVEGI

LD292136 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, met on 29 August with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the National Planning Office, and conducted a discussion with him about issues of Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation. At the meeting, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, Yuriy Belik, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, and Janos Barabas, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian People's Republic in Moscow, were also present.

A meeting between Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, and Lajos Faluvegi was also held today. They discussed issues of the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries and the coordination of the national econoimc plans being prepared for the period 1986-90, as well as the realization of the measures adopted at the high-level economic consultation of the socialist countries held in Moscow in June.

POLISH PAPER CITED ON ODER-NEISSE BORDER ISSUE

PM281125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Along the Road of Revanchism. Commentary Published in the Newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug -- "Not in This Manner" -- This is the title of a commentary in the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA. It says that W. Marx, member of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, and author of an article published in the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, has come out in defense of the resolution adopted 17 May 1972 by all factions of the West German parliament during the discussion of the question of the ratification of the treaties with Poland and the USSR.

RZECZPOSPOLITA writes: In an article under the headline "What Has Now Suddenly Become Revanchism," W. Marx claims that the accusations of revanchism leveled against the present Bonn government are "unfounded" because it strictly abides by the provisions of the treaty with Poland as set forth in the aforementioned resolution. This document was acknowledged at the time by the Governments of Poland and the USSR, W. Marx claims.

It must be made perfectly clear, the Polish newspaper emphasizes, that the Bonn politician develops his main thesis, as stated in the article's headline, on precisely this distortion of facts. If nothing else, the obvious falsity of this thesis is shown by the fact that the Polish Government could not have acknowledged a document that calls the definitive nature of our state borders into question.

Let me recall that during the Bundestag debate on the ratification of the treaty with Poland in May 1972, the ruling SPD [Social Democratic Party] and FDP [Free Democratic Party] came up against categorical objections on the part of the opposition CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union]. Unsure that it would be able to obtain a sufficient number of votes, the ruling coalition agreed with the opposition on a joint resolution; in the end most of the CDU/CSU deputies abstained from voting on the ratification issue. In the resolution adopted by the Bundestag, the treaty with Poland is interpreted as a renunciation of the use of force, but not as a document recognizing the Oder-Neisse border.

The FRG Foreign Ministry immediately tried to get the Polish and Soviet sides to acknowledge this resolution, which would essentially deprive the treaty with Poland of a most important provision -- recognition of the definitive nature of the Order Neisse border.

The Bundestag resolution, RZECZPOSPOLITA continues, has lacked and lacks the force of international law because its one-sided interpretation, which runs counter to the spirit and the letter of the treaty, is not considered binding by the Polish side. Contrary to what W. Marx is claiming, Poland has clearly defined its stance on the given question.

A week after the Bundestag vote -- 25 May 1972 -- Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski, speaking in the Sejm, declared outright: "In the treaty, the FRG recognized the Order-Neisse border as inviolable and final. This recognition is definitive, and no reservations contained in the one-sided Bundestag resolution are enforceable under international law or the obligations stemming from the treaty".

The Soviet side also expressed itself along the same lines during the ratification of the Moscow treaty.

The chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee referred to the Vienna Convention, but this reference is pointless since Poland has resolutely rejected the one-sided interpretation of the treaty by the FRG Bundestag.

However, this resolution has had and continues to have political significance -- it is a declaration of revanchist aspirations.

The eminent scientist, Professor Karl-Christoph Schweitzer, who is well known in Bonn, gave a political appraisal of the aforementioned resolution in his book on relations between Poland and the FRG: "...The CDU/CSU opposition in the Bundestag constantly exploited the resolution...in order to impart a provisional nature to the recognition of the Oder-Neisse border."

It is in this "provisional nature" of the Bonn ruling circles' recognition of Poland's western border that we see the "legal" basis of revanchism, which legitimizes actions aimed at the restoration of the Reich within its 1937 borders, the newspaper continues.

During the visit to the Sejm last May of V. Ruehe, deputy leader of the CDU/CSU parliamentary faction, we told him that the 1970 treaty alone must serve as the basis for the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG. In response, we heard something unbelievable from the viewpoint of the norms and customs of international relations. According to this CDU politician, the basis of the normalization process must not only be the treaty, but also the Bundestag resolution of 17 May 1972, the conclusion of the Federal Constitutional Court of 1973, and the provisions of the FRG Constitution. In other words, the sovereign Polish state should recognize and acknowledge the binding nature of internal FRG documents.

It would be difficult to find a more glaring example of dangerous, homegrown Bonn nationalism: the arrogant conviction of the superiority of German legal acts over Polish ones is coupled with what the Germans describe as "Rechthaberei," which means: "We are always right."

W. Marx, too, believes that the Poles should be guided by the Bundestag resolution proclaiming the provisional nature of the FRG's recognition of the Oder-Neisse border. RZECZPOSPOLITA recalls that both peoples lived through the horrific war unleashed by the state whose legitimate successor the FRG considers itself to be. In that war, W. Marx' compatriots killed more than 6 million Polish citizens. For this reason, the attempts to achieve a normalization of relations between the two states on the basis of the 1970 treaty have a special historical and moral significance. Poland was the side which first extended its hand.

And if, a decade and a half after the signing of the treaty, the CDU/CSU intends to block the normalization of relations with Poland, the FRG must accept responsibility, not only before the Polish people, but before the whole of Europe.

BRIEFS

POLISH METALLURGY COOPERATION -- Prospects of Soviet-Polish cooperation in metallurgy have been discussed by delegations of the two countries in Moscow. Attention has been focused on ways of expanding the Katowice and Pokoj Works, where several shops are under construction with Soviet assistance. The steel mills built in Poland in cooperation with the Soviet Union produce more than half of the republic's steel output. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 84 LD]

FRG BULLETIN ON PERSHING II MISSILES CRITICIZED

LD291746 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The West German parliamentary bulletin HEUTE IM BUNDESTAG has published what really is a sensational report, claiming that the American Pershing-2 first-strike nuclear missiles installed in the Federal Republic of Germany do not represent "a mortal threat" to the Soviet Union. Moreover, answering a query in parliament from the faction of the "Greens" party there, the FRG Government alleged Tuesday that the Pershing-2s' range (1,800 kilometers) has been "deliberately" made what it is to prevent the missiles from reaching Moscow.

What a courtesy and what a "peacebility"! The meaning and tone of such statements makes one think that the matter at issue is, not deadly nuclear weapons, but something as harmless as crackers which could do nothing badder [as received] than vex a neighbour who does not like too much noise during a carnival.

How simple and how fraudulent and cynical everything is in this version! There are several aims behind it. First of all, there is an obvious desire to play down the real danger posed to the FRG by the presence of American nuclear-tipped Pershing-2s in its territory and thereby to stem the mounting wave of wide-spread popular protests against them.

The Bonn leaders disorient the West German public, by trying to conceal the fact that the Pershing-2s in fact have a much longer range (2,500 kilometers) and a fast speed. They can, for instance, reach their targets in the USSR just six to eight minutes after launching. It is this factor that substantially changes the entire strategic situation to the advantage of the NATO bloc.

And it is this situation that in Bonn they now have recourse to comforting incantations, contending that the Soviet Union should not be worried about the Pershing-2s since they "will not reach" Moscow. Once this is so, there is no point also for the West German citizens in campaigning against the deployment of these missiles since there will be no retaliatory nuclear strike. These are dangerous illusions. Both directly and indirectly, such a position benefits those who are prepared to kindle a nuclear fire in Europe.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON FRG ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD291854 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; political observer Aleksandr Zholkver studio commentary]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Recently, a very noisy anti-Soviet campaign has been unleashed in the FRG. In each case, the Soviet press has been selected as its target. It allegedly is fanning up sentiments of hatred toward Germans. The Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL even put on its cover a kind of photo-montage from Soviet newspapers, accusing them of allegedly aspiring to present all Germans as terrible revanchists. Of course, this is all nonsense. Even during the most difficult times of the last war, we said Hitlers come and go but the German people remain. It is even more absurd to make generalizations of any kind regarding Germans today, when a German, peace-loving, socialist state, -- the German Democratic Republic -- exists, and is our friend and ally.

As for the FRG, of course we in no way intend to proclaim its whole population as so-called terrible revanchists.

We know, as our press regularly writes, that in West Germany there are many people who are very concerned at the activization and activity of revanchist forces. During a recent visit to the FRG, I observed how so-called rallies of various associations were held in various cities, from Munich to Essen, where, in the presence of official Bonn representatives, calls were put forward for a return of the old German homeland, from Silesia, and Sudeten to East Prussia, which, as everyone knows, have for 4 decades been integral parts of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Incidentally, it is precisely in the 1.5 million newspapers of all these associations that both revanchists attitudes and sentiments of hatred are being fanned in the most assiduous manner against the Soviet people.

Who benefits from all this? Certain circles in West Germany have an obvious interest in this, those whom the West Germans themselves call diehards: For example, those who recently started the publication of falsified Hitler diaries, intended to rehabilitate fascism and its war crimes. At the trial now under way on this case in Hamburg, it has been partially revealed that General Gehlen, a former chief in the Hitlerite and West German intelligence, played a part in this scandalous venture.

However, it is not just on the banks of the Rhine, but across the ocean that there are forces more than interested in whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria in the FRG. For under such conditions, it is easier to deploy American nuclear missiles on its territory and, in addition, build a so-called dynamite belt. The Germans know well enough, if anyone does, that whipping up emnity toward Russia, toward the Soviet Union, has always ended in tragedy for them. The lessons of history graphically recall this.

FRG'S ANTIWAR MOVEMENT SEEN GAINING STRENGTH

LD200235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The West German DPA news agency reports that Thiesenhausen, a spokesman for the CDU, has asserted that the call by the West German Trade Union Federation for a peace demonstration on 1 September, the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War II, under banners saying"No more war", and, "Disarmament instead of armaments" was in keeping with CDU policy. Here is a Moscow Domestic Service commentary. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

[Levin] On the very day that Thiesenhausen claimed that peace is the sole concern of the CDU, which calls the tune in the present governing coalition, similar statements were made in the Bundestag. When answering questions from deputies, the Bonn government tried to argue that the deployment of U.S. first-strike Pershing II nuclear missiles in the FRG offers no threat whatsoever to the Soviet Union and is, therefore, a more or less innocuous measure. Let us pass over the fact that earlier, when trying to justify its agreement to U.S. missiles deployment in the country, Bonn said something quite different. One can quote several pronouncements by the most senior politicians and statesmen on the Rhine, extolling the combat qualities of the Pershing and cruise missiles.

But that is not the point. In my view, the question of why Bonn is making such stubborn and persistent claims about its love of peace merits considerably more attention at the moment. It would be extremely nice to conclude that in Bonn they realize -- or are, at least, beginning to realize --how dangerous it is to meekly follow the United States' adventurist and militarist course. But, unfortunately, absolutely no changes are being made to actual policies. If there are any differences from Washington's course, they do not reflect in Bonn's favor, since they relate to revanchist tendencies. Consequently, the assurances about love of peace do not tally with the truth.

So why have so many assurances of this been made lately? Judging by reports from the FRG, the antiwar movement -- which paused to think, as the Germans say, after the mighty, unprecedented wave of antimissile demonstrations -- has now come to quite definite conclusions and is preparing to commence a new stage in the struggle. Mass demonstrations outside U.S. bases, where the Pershings are being deployed or will be deployed are already planned. Protest demonstrations are also being held outside military bases of the West German Bundeswehr. Elements are appearing in the unfolding stage of the struggle for peace that indicate it is taking a new turn. An example of this is the call by the West German Trade Union Federation for antiwar demonstrations. As a rule, this federation has stood on the sidelines.

This new surge in the antiwar movement is worrying the authorities. They are resorting to hypocritical and false statements about a love of peace in order to disorient peace supporters and defuse protests. However, the very fact aht the ruling circles are making such vigorous efforts, indirectly confirms that the peace supporters' movement is gaining great strength since there would be no reason for apprehension if it were weak.

FRG TOWNS STILL CLASS HITLER 'HONORARY CITIZEN'

LD281823 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

However unbelievable, Adolf Hitler is still classed as an "honorary citizen" of a number of cities of the FRG. Even though the name of the raving fuhrer was put on those lists in the period of Nazi dictatorship, it has been "forgotten" to delete his name from those lists in the FRG of today.

Thus, 40 years since the routing of Hitler fascism the murderer of millions of people is still "honoured" in Bochum, a large industrial centre of Ruhr District. His name is still on the list of "honorary citizens" of Wattenscheid, and not only there for that dangerous anachronism applies to many other districts of the FRG: Weiden (Bavaria), Bad Nauheim (Hessen), Witten (Westphalia).

The democratic public of the country has long been demanding that the municipal authorities put an end to this glaring insult to the memory of millions of victims of the fascist tyranny. But certain representatives of the local authorities, ignoring these just demands are asserting that such lists cannot be changed since they "reflect history". Indeed, a strange attitude to history and to the overcoming of the Nazi past still exists in the FRG.

SCANDAL OVER UK NUCLEAR ATTACK PLANS GROWING

LD291152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] It is reported from London that the political scandal that arose following the publication of fresh unsavory facts concerning the criminal strategy of the Margaret Thatcher government during the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict over the Falklands/Malvinas Islands is growing stronger and stronger there.

Before getting to the essence of the matter, I would like to recall one incident in the biography of the head of the present cabinet of the British Conservatives. When Margaret Thatcher flew to the Falkland/Malvinas Islands at the beginning of last year, she visited the British military base.

And there, Great Britain's prime minister did not hold back from an obvious provocation against Argentina. Glued to the gunsight, this Iron Lady made a show of firing from a cannon as a sign of London's resolve not to retreat from the Falklands. The British bourgeois press printed millions of copies of the photograph of Margaret Thatcher at the sights of the artillery gun, furnishing a clamorous caption: Bombardier Maggie shoots at Argentina.

I could not help recalling this incident in connection with the current scandal that official London is vainly trying to hush up by refusing to comment on what has been published in the British magazine NEW STATESMAN. It said that it has become known from reliable sources that, during the Falklands conflict, the Thatcher government planned a nuclear strike against Argentina. One must suppose that at the time many were wondering why a nuclear submarine carrying Polaris missiles fitted with nuclear warheads was sent to the South Atlantic as part of the British fleet. Surely, they said, London has not decided to defend the lives of the Falklands residents, as the official version asserted, by resorting to mass destruction weapons?

Now the answer to this question is absolutely clear. It was not to defend the 2,000 Falklanders that the Thatcher cabinet intended to use nuclear missiles, but to strike a blow against Argentina's territory. A specific target was even selected -- Cordoba, the center of a large industrial region of that Latin American country.

Now there are feverish attempts in the British conservative camp to elucidate where the leak of information on London's secret plans came from. In short, they are looking for the culprit who caused the political scandal to flare up. But, you see, the culprit, or rather the culprits, are known anyway -- they are those who nurtured criminal intentions to resort to nuclear weapons in order to intimidate Argentina. Margaret Thatcher herself is undoubtedly one of them. Can anyone say with confidence that at the moment when she aimed the gun against Argentina on the Falklands, she was not pretending in her thoughts about how she might have at her hand not the firing mechanism of an artillery gun, but the firing button of nuclear missiles? Great Britain's prime minister never tires of preaching the thesis that nuclear weapons are, in her hands, the best defense for peace. However, the criminal plan that has been exposed is plain evidence of what an overt lie London's assertions are, that the British nuclear arsenals are of a deterrent nature and serve only the interests of peace.

UK GOVERNMENT TO DISMANTLE GREENHAM PEACE CAMP

LD291509 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] London August 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Terekhov reports:

The British Government intends to dismantle the women's peace camp near the U.S. airforce base at Greenham Common. The realisation of the already drawn-up plans to bring down the camp is entrusted to the Ministry of Transport. It was given instructions to resort to legal action in an effort to drive the participants in the anti-war action out of the regions adjacent to the base.

M. Beresford, deputy chairman of the campaign for nuclear disarmament, a mass public organisation of Great Britain, said that the government's actions towards the peace camp at Greenham Common are an offensive against the civil rights of those who uphold their anti-war convictions. She pointed out that a majority of the British people had the same convictions.

Local observers believe there is a direct link between the government's attempts to rid the U.S. nuclear base of "troublesome neighbours" and the recent reports about a dispatch of new big consignments of components for "Tomahawk" nuclear launchers there. According to the London GUARDIAN, an intensification of such supplies signals an increase already in the near future in the number of cruise missiles with operating capacity in the territory of Great Britain. As is known, 16 such launchers have been made operational there by now.

GREEK REFUSAL TO HOLD MILITARY EXERCISES ASSESSED

LD281311 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] As we have already reported, the Greek Government has announced its final refusal to conduct joint Greek-American military exercises codenamed "Zeus" in the Macedonia region. The exercises were scheduled for the beginning of September 1984. According to the official Greek Government spokesman's statement, his country will not conduct NATO military exercises on its territory in the future either because Greece does not consider that the threat to its security comes from the north.

The Greek Government decision, our commentator Robert Serebrennikov writes, was approved as a result of its present foreign policy that aims to safeguard the country's national independence and strengthen the process of detente and world peace. The NATO military exercises -- whose scenarios envisage repulsing the mythical threat from the north, in other words from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with whom Greece maintains and is developing goodneighborly relations -- clash with this foreign policy line.

The threat from the north, aggression from the east, and other similar anti-Soviet cliches have been propagated for many years now by Western propaganda. Their purpose is one and the same: to provide a smokescreen for the adventurist line of the American and NATO military which aims at stepping up the arms race, heightening world tension and affirming their right to intervene in the internal affairs of independent states whose foreign and domestic policies are not to the liking of the United States. The example of Greece testifies to the fact that the deception of peoples is becoming an increasingly difficult matter. The world is starting to believe less in the lies about a Soviet war threat.

As regards the NATO military exercises, reality shows that their objectives are anything but peaceful. In the course of these exercises, the Pentagon brass are testing their war strategy and are establishing preparations for launching and carrying out nuclear war, either limited or general. NATO is carrying out increasing numbers of land, air and sea exercises. The areas covered are also expanding. The regions where NATO exercises are being held approach the borders of the Soviet Union. The Pentagon also uses this show of strength in order to intimidate independent states that refuse to follow the adventurist policy of the United States.

Preparations are currently being completed at the NATO headquarters in Brussels for holding the "Autumn Forge 84" exercises. These are to be held from the peninsula of North Cap in Norway to eastern Turkey from the beginning of September to the middle of November. An integral part of these exercises will be the deterrent Force naval exercises in the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean area, which has been declared a zone of U.S. vital interests, is attracting the Pentagon's increased interest. The United States is continuously expanding its network of war bases in this launching area. Thus, the largest U.S. war base in the Middle East is under construction in the Northern sector of Cyprus occupied by Turkish troops. It has become known that the American-NATO military have established a large radar radio station near the settlement of (Centuripe) in Sicily.

The dangerous line of military-political confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the U.S. and NATO attempts to impose their will on the countries of the Mediterranean comes into conflict with the interests of European and world security. Such a policy is categorically rejected by all right-minded people who want to overcome tension and safeguard the development of international relations on the path of detente and cooperation, our commentator writes in conclusion.

VISIT BY FRG'S STRAUSS TO ALBANIA NOTED

LD291137 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Rome, 29 Aug (TASS) -- According to the Albanian news agency ATA, F. J. Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU) and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Bundesrat, the upper house of the FRG parliament, visited Albania at the end of August. He was received by M. Muftiu, member of the AWP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers.

According to the Western press, the talks conducted by Strauss in Albania concerned developing trade, as well as economic and other links between the FRG and Albania. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, this trip was sanctioned by the FRG Government though it was called a private one. In the paper's opinion, the trip aims to prepare the ground for establishing diplomatic relations between Albania and West Germany.

FINNISH DEFENSE FORCES CHIEF TO VISIT USSR

PM291305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached, General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of September.

DEATH OF LEBANON'S PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL REPORTED

LD300700 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait August 30 TASS -- Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the Lebanese Kata'ib party, has died in Beirut, the Kuwaiti news agency reports from the Lebanese capital. He died of a heart attack on Wednesday.

USSR-LIBYA RELATIONS HAILED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD292013 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Sergey Nikolayev commentary: "The National Day of the Libyan People"]

[Excerpts] Fifteen years have passed since the overthrow of the reactionary monarchic regime in Libya as a result of the revolution staged by a group of young officers in the Libyan army, led by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. That regime robbed its people ruthlessly, and turned the country into an obedient tool in the hands of Western politicians and imperialist monopolies.

The 1 September revolution of 1969, whose 15th anniversary is being celebrated by the friendly Libyan people, not only opened many opportunities for progressive radical changes in Libya, but also dealt a considerable blow to the positions of imperialism in the African Continent and in the Middle East. It also contributed to boosting the national liberation struggle of this region's peoples.

The 1 September revolution opened a new page in Libya's relations with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries. This developing Arab state sees them as loyal allies in the struggle against imperialism. Multifaceted and mutual Soviet-Libyan relations are developing successfully in various spheres. The approximation or the identity of stances on the main international issues by the two countries helps active cooperation at the UN organization and within the framework of other international organizations. Contacts between the Soviet and the Libyan leaders have become traditional; they include contacts at the highest level.

The determination of the Libyan Jamahiriyah to continue marching on the path indicated by the 1 September 1969 revolution causes outright hostility in the imperialist camp, and chiefly Washington. Ruling circles in the United States are not resigned to the losses of their political, military and economic positions in Libya. All the actions of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the international field, whether condemning the seperate deals in the Middle East and the establishment of an anti-Arab pact between Washington and Tel Aviv, or solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador and the nationalists of South Africa and Namibia, makes the U.S. Administration extremely nervous. What angers the White House most is the desire of the Libyan leadership to consolidate realtions of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries.

Therefore (? it is not strange) that Washington should lay down a comprehensive anti-Libya strategy whose ultimate aim is, as is being frankly said, to liquidate the progressive regime (? in Libya). The United States is going to unprecedented lengths in its anti-Libya campaign. It is using dirty means such as political blackmail, economic sanctions, and even direct armed provocations. The propaganda of hate for Libya has become the most preferred topic of the U.S. information media. In their baseless accusations that this country supports international terrorism, Western propaganda media went as far as saying recently that Libyan terrorists are threatening the security of the United States.

Anti-Libyan hysteria erupted in the United States once again following the absolutely baseless accusations that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is responsible for the mines in the Red Sea. But, as the Libyan leaders recently reportedly stated, the strategy of intimidation Washington is pursuing against Libya, is doomed to failure because the Libyan people, who are fully determined to defend the achievements of the 1 September revolution, do not intend to yield to the American will. In their struggle against the machinations of imperialism, they rely on the friendly backing and solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world.

The Soviet people salute the Libyan people on their national day and express their firm conviction that the friendship and fruitful cooperation linking the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah will develop successfully in the interest of the peoples of the two friendly countries.

WESTERN NAVAL BUILDUP IN RED SEA CONTINUES

LD290945 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus August 29 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, three Italian warships have arrived at Port Said on their way to the Red Sea to join the NATO naval grouping massed in that area under the pretext of mine sweeping operations. At the present time, three United States vessels and seven mine sweeping helicopters, five British and three French ships are staying in the Red Sea.

According to reports of news agencies, the Dutch Foreign Ministry announced yesterday the dispatch of two mine sweepers to the Red Sea. Earlier a Pentagon spokesman said that the Reagan administration had decided to send the "America" aircraft carrier to join the NATO ships in that area.

The Arab press evaluates the military build-up of the Western countries in the Red Sea as a fresh attempt of the USA and NATO at ensuring their military supremacy in the region and as a threat to the independence of the coastal states. It stressed that responsible for the planting of mines on that important sea lane are the forces which are building up the Middle East tensions by sending their naval ships to the Red Sea.

BARKAUSKAS, DELEGATION VISIT MOZAMBIQUE

PM301029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Shinkarev dispatch: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] Maputo -- At the invitation of the People's Assembly of Mozambique, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here on an official visit. The delegation was met at the capital's airport by F. dos Reis Ganhao, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee and member of the Permanent Commission of Mozambique's People's Assembly, and other officials. Yu.F. Sepelev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique, was also in the welcoming party.

Addressing journalists, the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized that the efforts of the friendly Mozambique people, who under the leadership of the Frelimo Party are defending their revolutionary gains in a hard struggle against the forces of external and internal reaction, are viewed in the Soviet Union with profound sympathy. In this struggle, Mozambique has experienced and reliable friends in the USSR and the other socialist countries. He conveyed best wishes from the Soviet people to the leadership of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the entire Mozambique people.

NICARAGUANS DOWN 'CIA' MILITARY TRANSPORT PLANE

PM301017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Violator Shot Down"]

[Text] Managua, 28 Aug -- According to a Nicaraguan Defense Ministry report, fighters of the Sandinist People's Army shot down a C-47 military transport aircraft belonging to the CIA in the north of the country. Having intruded into Nicaragua's airspace from Honduras, it was heading deep into the country to deliver weapons, ammunition, food, and medical supplies to the Somocista gangs infiltrated into Nicaragua. A search group has been sent to the site where the aircraft fell.

REPORT OF U.S. PLAN TO INVADE EL SALVADOR CITED

LD291928 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City August 29 TASS -- Washington is preparing for an outright military invasion of Salvador, says a document of the Political and Diplomatic Commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of Salvador circulated here.

The banking of the White House on force in the solution of the Salvadoran conflict, the growth of the prestige of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the inability of the Duarte regime to crush the rebels, as well as the difficulties against which Washington came up in creating a Honduran-Salvadoran reactionary alliance -- these are the reasons behind Washington's planning military operations against the patriotic forces of Salvador, the document says.

Representative of the Political Diplomatic Commission Antonio Hernandez said here that the patriotic forces of Salvador come out for a peaceful solution of the conflict, for an end to the civil war and creation of a democratic government capable of making broad political, economic and social transformations, Hernandez said that the United States military interference in the Salvadoran conflict is fraught with danger for the security of the peoples of Latin America.

ARGENTINE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN UZBEK SSR

GF291349 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation of Communists from Argentina headed by (Arthur Negri), member of the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee and the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda Committee, has arrived in Uzbekistan. The guests have visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Lenin Museum and sites of interest in the Uzbek capital. Today, the delegation was received by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORT ON PARTY MASS TRANSPORT RESOLUTION

PM291100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On Further Improving Passenger Services in the Transportation System."

The resolution notes that the improvement of transportation services for the population is an important element of the general task of the country's social and economic development set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The production and technical base of public transport has been considerably strengthened in all republics, krays, and oblasts in the past years of the 5-year plan. New railroad lines, subway lines, urban and rural routes, stations, depots, and bus stations have been commissioned. The rolling stock has been supplemented with modern railroad cars, buses, trolleybuses, and streetcars. At present, the various types of transportation carry almost 200 million passengers daily.

At the same time, the resolution points out that serious shortcomings exist in the organization of passenger transportation. The population's needs for transport services are not fully satisfied. During the summer people encounter in the transportation system, and especially on the railroads, all kinds of complications and difficulties, giving rise to complaints and censure. Disruptions of train timetables occur on some railroads. The work of inquiry and information, and control and auditing services is poorly organized. Not everything is being done to ensure high standards in the preparation of trains for journeys or to improve service standards and the organization of catering for passengers.

City transport is operating under severe strain in many places. The buses, streetcars, trolleybuses, and subway trains are often overloaded, and sometimes they do not adhere to their timetables.

Transportation is being inadequately developed in rural areas. Some kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers are not served by regular bus links with the rayon centers. The construction, modernization, and maintenance of highways are also lagging behind requirements.

The machine building ministries are not fully satisfying passenger transport's requirements for comfortable rolling stock.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that the leaders of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Maritime Fleet, the republican organs for the management of motor vehicle transportation and river fleets, other departments involved in transportation development and passenger services, and local party and soviet organs have in many instances slackened the attention they pay to the transportation of passengers, underestimate its social significance, display a conciliatory attitude toward instances of unsatisfactory work by transportation services, and show inadequate concern for strengthening the production and technical base and raising standards of service. All this has a negative effect on people's mood and their labor activeness.

The CPSU Central Committee ordered the appropriate ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to eliminate the above-mentioned shortcomings. They have been instructed to elaborate and implement specific measures to ensure that the population's transportation needs are fully satisfied and passenger service standards are improved, and to impose the due order and discipline within the transportation system.

It is necessary to substantially strengthen the production and technical base of passenger transportation, improve its material and technical supply and the quality of repairs and of the maintenance of rolling stock, and introduce more widely automated systems of traffic management and ticket sales.

Special attention must be paid to the recruitment and stabilization of passenger transport cadres -- drivers, conductors, dispatchers, cashiers, and other specialists involved in serving the working people. It is necessary to continue to improve these worker's professional training, to instill a sense of great responsibility and awareness of the importance of their labor to the people, and to display constant concern for improving the production and living conditions of transportation workers and providing them with housing and with children's and medical facilities.

Union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and kray and oblast soviets have been instructed to review the state of affairs in city transportation and eliminate any shortcomings that may come to light. It is important to ensure the uninterrupted and well organized functioning of all types of passenger transport, observe the traffic timetables strictly, and pay more attention to the condition of highways, streets, and station squares in cities and settlements, making broader use of local resources for this purpose.

The task has been set of increasing the number of express streetcar routes and special bus routes to take working people to work. The management of all types of passenger transport in the union republic capitals and other major cities must be more precisely coordinated. It is proposed to continue improving the work schedule of city enterprises, organizations, and institutions for the convenience of passengers and the more efficient utilization of transportation facilities. Great importance is attached to expanding transportation for the rural population.

The CPSU Central Committee told the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Maritime Fleet, the other USSR ministries and departments serving the needs of transportation, and the union republic Councils of Ministers to regard the improvement of passenger transport services as a social and economic task of paramount importance when elaborating the basic guidelines and the plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1986-1990. It is deemed expedient to make provisions for more fully satisfying the population's needs for transportation during the 12th 5-Year Plan and to take steps to eliminate the existing imbalances in the development of the material and technical base of all types of passenger transport and to then further consolidate this base.

The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building has been instructed to increase the production of railroad and subway passenger cars, diesel and electric locomotives, and spare parts for them during the 12th 5-Year Plan. The Ministry of Automotive Industry must improve the quality, reliability, durability, and comfort of the buses being produced.

The USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the RSFSR Council of Ministers, has been ordered to make provisions for expanding highway construction in the RSFSR during the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is planned that by 1990 most kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers will be linked with rayon centers by reliable highways.

The Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions have been instructed to radically improve the building of stations and other projects connected with passenger services.

In order to reduce the costs and time taken to construct passenger transport projects, the USSR Gosstroy, together with the relevant ministries and departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers, must review in 1984-1985 the standard designs now in use and elaborate new ones envisaging the extensive use of advanced materials and construction components.

The USSR Ministry of Railways and the USSR Ministry of Trade have been given the task of resolutely improving the organization of catering for passengers.

The USSR MVD must step up its work to impose public order at stations, on trains, especially suburban ones, and on city transport. Measures must be taken to improve traffic safety for both means of transportation and passengers.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution points out that the party committees and bureaus of transportation ministries and enterprises must consider it their most important task to mobilize the collectives in providing passenger services and improving the quality of services, must seek to disseminate advanced experience, effectively using for this purpose all forms of moral and material incentives for passenger transport workers, and must create conditions for their highly productive labor and leisure. At the same time, they must take any persons permitting breaches of discipline and order strictly to task and not overlook a single instance of rudeness, a negligent attitude to work, or the use of state transportation for mercenary purposes.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms must constantly stay aware of the operations of passenger transport and enhance their exactingness toward cadres with regard to ensuring precise and uninterrupted services for the population. They must monitor the development of the material and technical base of transportation enterprises and ensure high standards of passenger services. The activity of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations at enterprises must be aimed at improving ideological education work among transportation workers and further developing socialist competition. Great importance is attached to enhancing the role of local soviets in the improvement of passenger transport operations. They must involve the public widely in combating breaches of the rules governing passenger transportation and road traffic.

The Komsomol Central Committee has been instructed to step up the activity of Komsomol organizations at passenger transport enterprises. Young people must be sent to work in these enterprises on Komsomol warrants and they must be helped to become masters of the profession.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial boards of central and sector newspapers must pay more attention to the work of passenger transport and showcase more vividly the labor of frontranking collectives, the experience of production innovators, and the progress of socialist competition.

IZVESTIYA TEAM INTERVIEWS BAM CHIEF GORBUNOV

PM291315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Valeriy Aleksandrovich Gorbunov, chief of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, by visiting IZVESTIYA editorial team A. Druzenko, A. Yezhelev, L. Kapelyushnyy, A. Kleva, B. Reznik, and V. Sukhachevskiy: "From the Client's Viewpoint: How the Baykal-Amur Railroad Is Living and Working" -- date not given; final three paragraphs are editorial comment]

[Text] Tynda -- Less and less time remains before the main line's linkup.

The first stage of an imposing construction project is thus drawing to its close. But the Baykal-Amur-Main Railroad (BAM) is not simply awaiting this historic moment; BAM is working. Over 41 million metric tons of freight and 5 million passengers have already been transported on its rails. The main line is gradually but confidently joining the ranks of the major national economic complexes. How does it live and work? What perturbs it today; how is it future envisaged? How should one assess what has been done and is being done by the construction workers?

It was with these questions that our conversation with BAM Chief Valeriy Aleksandrovich Gorbunov began. First, we asked him to give a character reference, so to speak, for the railroad.

[Gorbunov] The entire BAM, including the line from Berkakit to the BAM station which is already in operation, amounts to approximately 4,000 km.

Today about 25,000 people work on BAM within the system of the Ministry of Railways. Almost 10,000 are directly connected with shipments while the others are the servicing personnel, doctors, teachers, supply and trade workers, workers in cultural and educational institutions, and so forth. When the railroad reaches its planned capacity, our collective will grow to 100,000 people. BAM already ranks among railroads of all-union significance in terms of coal and timber shipment and utilization of rolling stock. It is interesting to trace the dynamics of the change in this last indicator. In 1981 when the railroad's North Baykal section was created, car turn-around time there was 11 days. Now it is 2.8-3 days. Throughout the country on average this indicator is substantially worse.

We have already formed collectives which work stably and confidently and even win all-union socialist competition. In the first and second quarters of this year the entire railroad won the Ministry of Railways and sectorial trade union Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

We have already put 1,170 km into full operation, including the minor BAM (the Berkakit-BAM station line). This year a further 260 km will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Railways -- the Tynda-Labra and Tynda-Dipkun lines. The final work is already being completed here.

[IZVESTIYA] Having traveled several hundred kilometers on the rails and on the highway that runs alongside the track, visiting stations and settlements, we have met both construction workers and operators and heard opinions about how in some places work is being performed overhastily. This will certainly have an effect, if not today then tomorrow. What is the client's view on this score?

[Gorbunov] I will answer you as follows: As a whole, the Glavbamstroy [main administration for the construction of the BAM] is working to a sufficiently high standard. Of course, as in any matter, there are errors and blunders. There are also instances of an unconscientious attitude toward work, but these are isolated episodes. The main assessment is that BAM is being constructed with a consideration for the latest technical achievements and up to their standard.

Here is convincing proof for you: The main qualitative indicator of the railroads' technical standard is the train's weight and speed. Well, on BAM, under way, very difficult conditions such as mountains, steep inclines, and small turning radio, we are already driving freight train weighing up to 8,000 metric tons with an average track speed (including time spent on stops and maneuvers) of 32 km an hour. These indicators are close to the unionwide network level.

[ZVESTIYA] We should like to clarify the following point. Does your high assessment of the construction workers' work apply to all projects in general or only to the main line itself? This is not an idle question; sometimes we have seen lopsided buildings with collapsed foundations and station facilities almost wrecked...

[Gorbunov] Such instances do indeed exist. Some apartment blocks are undergoing distortion and sometimes people even have to be evacuated. The construction workers are cursing the railroad workers for not knowing how to look after property in a thrifty manner. The railroad workers, in turn, are criticizing the poor quality of the construction workers' work. Both are reviling the planners. But, in my view, it all has to do with the fact that the scientific institutions have made an insufficiently full or, to call things by their proper name, a simply poor study of the permafrost conditions and failed to give the planners the necessary recommendations. Enough time has elapsed now to draw the necessary conclusions and to prevent such blunders in the future.

The railroad will be provided with an electrical centralized system of switches and signals and equipment for pneumatic switch control [pnevmoobduvka stelok] -- there are no more sophisticated railroad facilities than these in the country. We will receive five main, large depots in which it will be possible to carry out all kinds of locomotive inspection and repair, and it is planned to create the most favorable conditions in them for highly productive work and leisure. The locomotive depot in Tynda, for instance, will rank among the superenterprises in terms of its size and technical equipment.

In brief, all that is best in our Soviet rail transport today will be represented here at BAM.

[IZVESTIYA] Valeriy Aleksandrovich, you have painted quite a cheerful picture. But now let's talk about this: Passenger transport from the west, from Ust-Kut, has only been taken as far as Kunerma station, then it has "run aground" in the Baykal tunnel. Why have you, the clients, still not received this tunnel, nearly 7-km long? After all, it is in a high degree of readiness, trains have already been let through.

[Gorbunov] All this is true. The Baykal tunnel is indeed in a high state of readiness, and we are very much in need of it. We are awaiting the day when we will commission this tunnel because, at present, we let through freight trains using a detour up a very steep incline, and stock weighing 1,200 metric tons, less than half the standard weight, has to be drawn by four locomotives. Yet, just one diesel locomotive will pull full-weight rolling stock through the tunnel. The trouble is that to this day the main contractor has failed to commission the track on either side of the tunnel -- from Delbichinda station and Davan station. There are many uncompleted elements in the provisions of facilities for the tunnel. What point is there in accepting it now?

[IZVESTIYA] Allow us to ask one more question that we have brought from the track. During the construction workers' strenuous work on the Vitim-Kuanda section they filled in the track bed on only one line in places, while the plan provides for this to be done on both lines.

[Gorbunov] The Glavbamstroy has raised this question but, naturally, we could not agree to the one-line filling option. The 11 km of track bed on the Vitim-Kuanda section which you mention cannot be accepted by the client's representatives without rectification.

[IZVESTIYA] It would seem that now is not the time to allow such deviations from the plans...

[Gorbunov] Deviations should never be allowed. After all, serious blunders occur with regard to the planning decisions themselves. It might seem implausible right now, but the technical plan for the Baykal-Amur-Mainline drafted in 1974 did not provide for the creation of, for instance, an independent railroad as a unified production complex. Three sectors of the railroad, the western, central, and eastern sectors, were to belong to three different existing railroads: the East Siberian, Transbaykal, and Far Eastern railroads.

The draft did not reflect questions connected with, for instance, passenger transport, nor did it plan for the installation of many essential bases or the creation of its own construction trust which, incidentally, are things that exist on all railroads. Naturally, the construction of housing, children's institutions, and socioconsumer and cultural establishments was proposed with the idea that the main volume of work would be undertaken by the railroads to which the sections of BAM would belong.

Time has shown the erroneousness of this concept. After all, it can be understood that this huge system cannot be commissioned all at once in its entirety, simultaneously. It begins to operate gradually, as its individual sectors become ready.

Considering the prevailing situation, it was decided in 1980 to create the BAM in three departments -- the North Baykal, Tynda, and Urgal departments. The relevant changes in the plan should seemingly have ensued, but that did not happen. The only addition to the document boils down to the fact that we are authorized to construct an administrative building for the railroad management apparatus, yet, so far, we are "managing" under the following conditions: When Petrov goes on leave or on a business trip, Sidorov takes his place at his desk. A corresponding schedule has even been drawn up.

As for basic, fundamental changes in the plan, on which the railroad's full, highly effective activity depends, to this day, unfortunately, there are none. A simple example can be used to show where this leads. For instance, the leaders of the Yakutsk ASSR ask for passenger transport to be initiated on the Berkakit-Moscow line. In principle we could do this, but in practice it is impossible: There is no base for preparing passenger cars. Or consider the Tynda-Moscow train. In my view, it is a kind of visiting card for the BAM passenger service. Our workers are trying to maintain this line in an exemplary state, but that is not simple: They do not have their own passenger facilities, there is nowhere to wash and repair the cars, and there is no opportunity for ensuring high-class passenger services in them.

[IZVESTIYA] We have encountered instances when car attendants, in response to the complaints from passengers who are indignant that they are not given linen or cannot have a glass of tea, have commented that it is BAM and they should understand...In this way, we think that any lack of organization, any complacency, or simply any slovenliness, can be put down to BAM's special conditions. We should probably take a different stand: BAM means everything that is most progressive, everything first-class.

[Gorbunov] I agree, but, I repeat, enthusiasm alone is not enough to organize passenger transport. Unless the necessary measures are taken, the blunder which has been committed may be felt in 5 years' time or so or even more. For instance, take suburban communications. Many people are already traveling short distances and, with the development of stations, cities, and settlements, this traffic will increase. How do we best organize suburban transport? That is the question.

For the climatic conditions here, special cars are needed with electrical heating and air conditioning. A diesel train adapted for use in the north is needed. AS FAR AS I KNOW NO ONE HAS BEEN CONCERNED WITH THIS YET [capitalized words published in boldface in original].

The so-called family coefficient has been wrongly defined. Planners proceeded from the premise that people would come here, work about 3 years, and then go, and then others would come along. But it has turned out to be otherwise: Families are being formed here and children are being born. A worthy younger generation of 15,000 small children is already growing up among the BAM railroad workers. Out of consideration for the unexpected demographic situation, we must rapidly create more kindergartens, pioneer camps, leisure centers, and boarding houses.

The AUCCTU should probably also consider the "nonstandard" situation in which the BAM railroad workers and their families have found themselves. I want to stress that unless urgent measures are taken, the situation may deteriorate; indeed, we are already observing this trend. Suffice it to say that the average age of a BAM worker is under 29. That means there will be more and more weddings and children will be born. We cannot forget that.

[IZVESTIYA] It is to be hoped, Valeriy Aleksandrovich, that the questions we have raised will be examined attentively at the USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments, and local party and soviet organs. But now we should like to take just a little look into BAM's future.

[Gorbunov] The distinguishing feature of the second stage of construction is, in my opinion, the fact that the nature of the work is substantially changing. At the first stage it was more labor- and capital-intensive. The main funds were invested in laying the track, erecting bridges, and other major installations. Now we have to shift the emphasis somewhat: We must engage more vigorously in industrial and civil construction -- erect stations, depots, housing, children's institutions, and sociocultural and consumer service establishments. More skilled work will be required. I want to stress once again: BAM is far from completed; it must be constructed solidly and thoroughly, taking the long term into account.

[IZVESTIYA] Scarcely anyone doubts that.

[Gorbunov] In general, you are right. Nonetheless, in individual sectors capacities are underdeveloped and construction workers are in no hurry. There's plenty of time before the intensive operation of the Mainline railroad, they say! Matters do not get finished with talk: even now, attempts are being made to hand over some sectors to us that are at variance with the plan, and regarding the package of priority work, this figure represents 60-70 percent of what is stipulated in the documents.

I am deeply convinced that we must accelerate work on building up the mainline's capacity. Here is a simple example. The minor BAM was constructed fully in accordance with a plan stipulating that the railroad would reach its planned capacity by 1988. But what has happened? The volume of shipments already exceeds the railroad's potential, and this disproportion will grow, if only because the extraction of Neryungri coal is increasing. I should like to remind you that when the minor BAM was being planned, voices were also heard saying that there's no point in rushing. Now, however, the USSR Gosplan has confirmed the correctness of our position: The technical target for constructing secondary tracks is already being approved. Yet, valuable time has been lost -- construction workers have left, production bases have been withdrawn, and many elements of the production and social infrastructure will have to be created anew.

The work will now, in general, require both more time and more funds. We cannot allow this to be repeated.

From the editorial office: The mainline's link-up [stykovka] is coming closer and closer, as is the opening of long-distance train traffic along it. There will be a holiday, and the construction workers have earned it. The railroad workers have also earned it by skillfully harnessing the powerful BAM to the fulfillment of national economic tasks, but behind the victorious reports, the music and the songs, it is necessary, it is essential, to hear the questions which BAM is raising today.

"From the Client's Viewpoint" -- that was the title of the IZVESTIYA correspondents' talk with the railroad's chief. This item could have been given a different heading, for instance, "From the Viewpoint of State Interests." The questions raised in the conversation go far beyond the framework of the concerns of one sector of the national economy. They have truly statewide importance, and, in our view, that is how they should be assessed.

We think that the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Transport Construction, the Ministry of Railways, and the soviet organs of those regions through which BAM passes will inform readers of their opinion on these questions.

RELIABLE WEATHER FORECASTING NEEDED FOR BAM ZONE

PM281615 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 August in its Morning Edition carries on page 6 under the rubric "On the Spot" a report from the "Baykul-Amur Railroad (BAM) region" entitled "It Was All a Matter of Seconds." The author, correspondents of IZVESTIYA's area editorial office A. Yezhelev and V. Sukhachevskiy, give an account of an incident that occurred on a railroad bridge at Mogot Station near Tynda during the recent, "previously reported" torrential rainfall in the north of Amur Oblast. An abutment of the three-span bridge was washed away just as a train traveling from Berkakit to Skovorodino was about to cross the bridge. A span collapsed and the diesel locomotive and two mail cars plunged into the water. By now, the authors report, the waters have subsided, the bridge has been temporarily patched up, and traffic, albeit slow, was resumed 4 days after the accident. "The main thing," they write, "is that the accident at Mogot Station did not have tragic consequences. We emphasize: The passengers are alive and well and only a few of them sustained slight injuries. Luckily, those who were in the doomed diesel locomotive are all right, too." The authors go on to praise the courage of a DPRK citizen who works at a nearby timber procurement establishment with a group of his compatriots and who saw the accident and acted with great presence of mind and courage to save the lives of the engineer and his mate.

The authors continue: "Everything ended relatively well. However, apart from the generally understandable relief, this also gives rise to serious questions. The vast areas which the BAM is now opening up with their, at times, unprecedentedly turbulent rivers, downpours, and storms -- areas where nature demonstrates time and again its untamed force -- demand the creation of a quite unique and just as powerful and efficient service to provide warning about this kind of natural phenomenon.

"'Unfortunately, such a service does not exist in the BAM zone, despite the fact that virtually the whole railroad runs through mountains and the danger of destructive flash floods is very high,' F. Doronin, chief of the Tynda Hydrometeorological Bureau, told us. 'There are thousands of streams which can turn into turbulent rivers within an hour, and it is quite common for the average monthly precipitation to fall within 24 hours. This is why the hydrometeorological service network in the BAM zone must be expanded and water-level recording posts must be set up.

So far we are only able to register freak weather conditions, not forecast them.'

"In our view this problem deserves the most urgent and serious attention," the authors conclude.

EDUCATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRAINING TASKS

OW291345 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 29 August carries a 30-minute interview with V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, conducted by journalist Andrey Skryabin. The interview begins with Yelyutin saying that over 1 million young men and women have been admitted to higher education institutions and about 1.5 million to secondary specialized schools this year, adding that those not admitted should go to work and then enroll for evening and correspondence classes or attend preparatory courses at higher education institutions.

Speaking about the expansion of pedagogical training, Yelyutin says that preparations for the introduction of a 5-year education system will be started in the new academic year. He adds that in 1984, higher and secondary specialized schools turned out over 2 million young specialists, and that large groups of specialists have been sent to Siberia, the Far East, the north and to the main projects of the Energy and Food Programs. He says: "The teachers and technical colleges will pay special attention to the training of cadres for the leading branches of the national economy, namely the machine building, heavy industry, instrument building, electronics, and radio engineering industries, and finally specialists for supplementing our scientific establishments in the field of science and scientific services. It has been planned to fully overcome, in the coming few years, the shortage of specialists in these fields, and to considerably raise the scientific-technical level of specialists, expand the training and retraining of cadres in the field of automatic designing, robot engineering, flexible automated systems, laser technology, and other advanced fields of science and technology. These are the tasks that will be implemented by the higher and secondary specialized schools in the current 5-year plan period. Energetic efforts will be made to solve the problem of improving the relationship between the teaching process, production, and scientific investigation."

Dealing with the implementation of tasks in the field of Marxist-Leninist and communist education, Yelyutin says: "In order to improve Marxist-Leninist studies and the communist education of future specialists, a very large amount of work will be done in the new academic year. The creation of a new man, and I remind you here of the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is not only the most important aim, but also a necessary condition in the construction of communism. After the June plenum, the higher education schools intensified work connected with improving the ideological content of the teaching process, increasing the ideological influence of social science teachers in universities and institutes in raising qualifications. Considerable work is now being carried out to improve the teaching of our social science disciplines. Contests connected with the production of new textbooks are being held, and a contest involving the production of textbooks on political economy, philosophy, and scientific communism is now in progress."

Speaking about ideological and social-political work of the higher education schools and secondary specialized schools, Yelyutin says that "an important place will be taken by the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The tasks here lie in making the past heroism, the memory of the historic feat of Soviet soldiers and all Soviet people serve better the military-patriotic and international education of students and the creation of a sense of personal responsibility for the defense of the socialist country. The worsening situation in the world, the ideological subversion by reactionary imperialist circles make it imperative to increase attention to aggressive propaganda and counterpropaganda in collectives of educational establishments. The task here is to develop among our young people a firm communist conviction, a class attitude toward the analysis and evaluation of social life, and stable immunity against views alien to socialism. The task concerns the education of every specialist as a conscious supporter of the policy of our party, which places national and state interests above personal ones and knows how to work. For this purpose, it is not only necessary to improve the teaching of social sciences, but to saturate our students and peoples with current information, to develop their social-political activity, and to involve them to greater extent in present day construction projects."

Yelyutin then speaks about the tasks of Komsomol organizations, the task of making better use of the scientific potential of higher education institutions, coordinating the socialist system of management with the latest attainments in scientific-technical progress, raising the qualifications of teaching staffs, and tightening state discipline in the higher education system.

TEACHERS' SALARIES TO BE RAISED 30-35 PERCENT

LD301046 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union starts implementing a large-scale programme of raising the salaries of teachers and other workers in the field of education. The resolution comes into force on September 1. The program of improving material security of educational workers of the USSR will affect a total of about six million people. The salaries will be raised by 30-35 percent.

Mariya Kravchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs, told a TASS correspondent that teachers of elementary forms, boarding schools, master craftsmen giving instruction in different trades at a number of vocational schools are the first to receive higher pay. Simultaneously, the bonuses and supplements to basic salaries are being introduced for all the categories of teachers and those bonuses and supplements which are already in effect in the country are being increased.

Raising the pay of factory and office workers is a constant process in the USSR, Mariya Kravchenko stressed. She noted that rises in cash incomes were being effected in conditions of stable and low tax rates, in fact frozen retail prices of staples and basic industrial goods, the world's lowest rent for housing which remains stable since 1928.

Coal industry workers, specialists of state farms and agro-industrial associations, some categories of workers in the light and food industries received supplements to basic wages and salaries in the past two years alone in the USSR.

It is not fortuitous that the present rise in salaries of Soviet teachers coincides with the start of implementing a Soviet school reform. It is stipulated that instruction of the younger generation will be perfected, which means that workers in education are faced with more complex tasks. The programme of raising their salaries takes due account of this. By the way, this programme will be put into effect in conditions of the growing number of teachers in the country.

INTENSIFIED ATHEISTIC EDUCATION CALLED FOR

AU281105 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Atheistic Education" -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Excerpts] The grandoise transformations brought about in the USSR, the elimination of social and religious oppression, the development of culture and science, and the persistent ideo-educational work carried out by the party have freed practically all strata of the population from religious influence. The reproduction of religiosity is constantly declining among the new generations, and yet it would be a mistake to underestimate the viability of religious residues, not to take into account the fact that they influence the lives and activity of individual people even now. IT IS AN IMPORTANT TASK TO HELP BELIEVERS WALK OUT ONTO THE BRIGHT PATH AND FREE THEMSELVES FROM THE FETTERS OF WRONG IDEAS. THIS IS WHY ATHEISTIC EDUCATION WAS AND IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT LINES OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK CARRIED OUT BY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

Another reason why atheistic work must not be slackened is that, as the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized, under present conditions, the ideological centers of imperialism are seeking not only to feed, but also to spread religiosity, having provided it with an anti-Soviet bent. Bourgeois propaganda is making desperate efforts to cast a shadow on CPSU policy regarding religion, the church, and believers, and is making an uproar about the self-induced problem of the violation of human rights with regard to the freedom of conscience. In connection with this, IT IS TOPICAL TO BUILD THE ATHEISTIC EDUCATION OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN A MORE OFFENSIVE AND PURPOSEFUL MANNER, AND TO FURTHER RAISE ITS LEVEL AND EFFECTIVENESS. IT IS NECESSARY TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE COUNTERPROPAGANDA, AND TO EXPOSE THE SLANDERS AND FABRICATIONS OF BOURGEOIS NATIONALIST AND CLERICAL CENTERS.

Experience shows that, in order to be effective, atheistic work must be planned well, its scientific level must be raised, the efforts of party, administrative and public organizations and ideological establishments must be accurately coordinated, and new forms and means of exerting influence must be found.

Of course, the success of atheistic education depends, above all, on the skill, experience, and abilities of the best agitators, political lecturers, and propagandists -- those waging the struggle for the minds and souls of people. Taking this into account, party committees have paid more attention to them, and their cadres are being trained at the universities of Marxism-Leninism, at various schools and seminars, and at higher educational establishments in the republic.

The party teaches that wherever work is conducted in a scientific and concrete way, there is greater success in the struggle against religious ideology. It is the duty of all those who help the party educate the Soviet people in the spirit of communist ideals, to learn the effective and modern methods and principles of atheistic propaganda.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CURRENT EXHIBITIONIST FASHIONS HIT

LD291053 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0840 GMT 14 Jul 84

[From "For Believers and Non-Believers" program presented by journalist Yuriy Yermolyuk]

[Excerpts] It is now July, mid-summer. As always at this time of the year, young people like to wear light and collarless shirts, unbuttoned most of the way. The clothes or jewelry one wears is a personal matter, (?but there are some men) who go too far, wearing earrings, putting on lipstick, displaying manicured fingers.

I would not dwell here on these dangling chains if it were not for the crosses hanging from them. Those wearing them usually look around proudly as if to find out whether all passers-by have noticed what they are wearing around their necks.

Several times I have chatted with young men and girls to determine whether they are true believers or merely wear those crosses for the sake of fashion. The usual answer has been that it is fashionable and beautiful, ending with "it is none of your business, comrade."

By the way, the believers call these crosses body crosses, and the name itself says that they should be worn on one's body, under clothing. You will agree that true believers do not wear their Christianity on their sleeves. Faith is a matter of conscience and is not for show.

We seldom concern ourselves with how a fashion emerges. More often than not, we assume that a fashion develops suddenly by accident, but there is actually nothing happenstance about it. Fashion is planned: Specialists in this field, all those designers and tailors, know many years in advance what is going to become fashionable. Therefore, one can boldly assert that the so-called fashion for crosses and other religious ornaments did not develop spontaneously, but is an ideological subversion, carefully planned and prepared by our enemies.

Let me comment on something else on the same theme. Take the case of the young man who strolls our streets wearing a T-shirt with the U.S. Stars and Stripes on its front. Looking at this flag, can one forget Vietnam, Lebanon, El Salvador, Nicaragua, or Grenada? Maybe this young man studies hard if he is a student, or fulfills his norms if he is a worker. [Passage indistinct]. But why has he chosen to display the flag of the country whose President calls for a crusade against our country? What can one call this? Indifference? These exhibitionists include all sorts of young people, even those who have returned home after fulfilling their internationalist duty.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT GEORGIAN TEACHERS MEETING

LD292301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The August conference of Georgia's teachers was held in Tbilisi today. Teachers' collectives and bodies of people's education have mapped out specific ways for implementing the main directions of the reform of the general education and vocational schools. Measures were mapped out for eradicating such serious omissions and shortcomings in the work of schools as pupils' staying another year in the same class, dropping out, and liberalism in appraising knowledge.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES OBKOM BUREAU IN KUSTANAY

LD291803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Meetings of the party-economic aktivs of Turgay and Tselinograd Oblasts were held in Arkalyk and Tselinograd on 28 and 29 August, and an extended session of the obkom bureau was held in Kustanay. Speakers stressed that harvest teams are making wider use of progressive methods of work organization, and transportation is functioning more rationally. Attention was paid to the need to raise the rates of harvesting, laying in of feed, plowing fallow, preparing seeds, increasing the productivity and number of cattle, and the production of meat, milk, and other goods. The state of affairs in industry, capital construction, and transport was analyzed.

Those who took part in the meetings and the bureau session stressed the need for ensuring the unity of organizational, ideological-educational, and economic activity, and the correct selection, distribution, and upbringing of personnel. Speeches were made at the aktiv meetings and at the bureau session by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

FEDORCHUK ON MILITIA'S WAR AGAINST HOOLIGANISM

LD291121 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] In Moscow at a get-together with the staff of the Soviet writers' newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, the Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs Vitaliy Fedorchuk described the work of the militia to protect the interests of society and the rights of the citizens. He said among other things that, lately, a major effort is being made to do away with hooliganism. Strong measures are also being taken against drunkards and people who refuse to work and live at the expense of others. Much attention is being given to preventing crime and removing its source. The minister pointed out that the public gives tremendous help to the militia. There are 13 million volunteers helping to protect law and order. The minister said the militia will continue to do everything to see that every person lives and works calmly, having strong confidence in the legality that is ensured to him or her by the Soviet state.

FEDORCHUK ON NORTH OSETIA MVD STAFFERS PUNISHMENT

PM291513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Has Spoken Out. What Has Been Done?" "The Culprits Have Been Punished"]

[Text] In connection with the article entitled "After Acquittal" published in IZVESTIYA's issue No 161 for 1984, the USSR MVD checked out the legality of the activities of the North Osetia ASSR MVD staffers in investigating the criminal case charging R.Ya. Khugayev and others with embezzlement of state property.

It was established that, during the preliminary investigation, certain violations of the norms of criminal procedure law were permitted, and those staffers guilty of this have been disciplined.

BAYBAKOV ACTIVITIES IN ARMENIA REPORTED

Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpts] N.K. Baybakov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is currently visiting Armenia, left for Oktemberyan Rayon. He visited the "Melorator" sovkhoz where he acquainted himself with irrigation systems construction and the course of assimilation of new lands in Ararat. N.K. Baybakov was interested in the use of modern irrigation techniques, the working and living conditions of the sovkhoz collective, and the construction of houses on uncultivated lands.

On 7 August N.K. Baybakov visited Abovyan City and acquainted himself with the socio-economic development dimensions of this great industrial center of the republic, and production in a number of the city's industrial enterprises. N.K. Baybakov left Yerevan the same day.

Comrade Baybakov was accompanied by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and V.M. Movsesyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

USMANKHODZHAYEV AT KASHKA DARYA AKTIV MEETING

GF281312 [Editorial Report] Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian at 0030 GMT on 24 August broadcast a 2-minute report on a meeting of the party and soviet aktiv, leaders of the industrial and construction enterprises, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kashka Darya Oblast held on 23 August. The meeting noted that Kashka Darya Oblast, which has a strong production potential, managed to achieve development of its national economy.

The radio states that the meeting examined the progress of fulfilling the urgent socialist pledges by the oblast's workers this year. The obkom first secretary, Comrade Turapov, presented a report at the meeting. The speakers at the meeting stressed the necessity of eliminating the shortcomings in industry, construction, transport, trade, and consumer service to the population. The radio concludes that Comrade Uskamkhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

NEW TURKMEN MINISTER OF HEALTH ANNOUNCED

[WA280900] [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 7 August 84 carries on page 1 a 50-word announcement of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet decree which appoints Kurbangeldy Chagylov as the new Turkmen minister of health. On page 4 of the same newspaper an announcement is made about Bedry Ashirovich Kiyatkhanov being relieved of his duties as minister of health "in connection with his transfer to other work."

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS 29 AUGUST

LD292056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] A routine meeting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today. The Presidium heard a report from Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of RSFSR State Planning Committee.

Kuzmichev, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, gave a supplementary report on progress in acting on recommendations, suggestions and remarks by standing commissions and deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet, made at the 8th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation in the course of discussion on the republic's 1984 plan and budget. In a decision adopted on this matter, standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet are recommended to intensify checks on progress made in acting on their recommendations, suggestions, and remarks.

An examination was also made of the question of the practice of work by soviets of people's deputies in Belgorod Oblast for meeting electors' mandates, and also of a number of other questions.

CORRECTION TO MINISTER ON TV EXPANSION PLANS

The following correction is to be made to the item headlined "Communications Minister on TV Expansion Plans," published in the 24 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 3:

Fifth paragraph, line four, should read:... nearly 500 large and 5,000 small transmitter stations... (changing figure)

BRIEFS

TASHKENT TV CENTER -- Tashkent: The installation of a VHF transmitter and four TV transmitters has been completed at the new television center. The installation of the center with the latest achievements of Soviet radio engineering will make it possible to enlarge the area in which color programs of Central Television and republican TV channels are received clearly. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Aug 84 LD]

NOVOROSSIYSK TV TOWER -- Construction of a 254-meters high TV tower has begun at a spot 7-km away from Novorossiiysk. Work on preparing the foundations is now in progress. The tower, designed at the Design Institute of the USSR Ministry of Communications, will withstand any wind load, including that of a hurricane. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Russian 0600 GMT 26 Aug 84 LD]

COMMISSIONS DISCUSS PROPAGANDA -- The vessels of the Caspian Maritime Administration are visiting many ports in the world. The Caspian seamen play an important part in the development of international relations between the Soviet people and those of foreign countries and in the effort made to consolidate peace. When docked in foreign ports, they reply to numerous questions put to them by the local people and talk about the valuable achievements of the Soviet homeland and Azerbaijan SSR and about the peace-living foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state. A joint meeting held by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission has discussed the agitation and propaganda activity of the ship collectives of the Caspian Maritime Administration sailing to foreign countries. Participating in the work of the said commissions were Comrade Suleyman Rustam-zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet; and Refiga Kaziyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 29 Aug 84 GF]

ACADEMICIAN AGANBEGYAN VIEWS ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM290829 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Academician A. Aganbegyan, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's Economics and Organization of Industrial Production Institute, under the rubric "The Course Is Toward an Economical Economy": "1. The Experiment and Financial Autonomy"]

[Text] Novosibirsk -- First let's stop at the plant's entrance hall in front of an announcement which begins with the routine "Required..." This word conceals not simply an invitation, but also an enormous problem. In recent years, our economy has found itself in an utterly new situation. To reveal its essence I shall cite several figures. In the last 5-year plan, the country's able-bodied population increased by 11 million. Some 3 million entered plant shops, construction organizations and transport, each receiving 1 million pairs of workers' hands, and 4.5 million people started work in the sphere of education, health, science, services, the housing and municipal economy, and trade. One million young men and women entered VUZ and technical college auditoriums.

I remind you once more: In 5 years, the country received 11 million new workers. Now let's make a comparison: In the current 5-year plan, this figure will be just 3 million. Of these, 2.5 million are indigenous inhabitants of Central Asia and Azerbaijan. In the next, 12th, 5-year plan, the increase in the able-bodied population will be still smaller.

But the development rates set for the national economy must be achieved. How? It means reducing the personnel at existing plants every year to provide people for new enterprises and new regions. This means that if there are 1,000 people at an institution today, tomorrow there should be 950 and the day after 900...

A situation to which we are totally unaccustomed. For the first time in our history, we are faced with the need to ensure the entire increase in production through higher labor productivity. That is the only way to compensate for an 8-million person reduction in the growth of the able-bodied population.

That is why in our time, labor productivity is becoming the decisive indicator in the economy. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, it is necessary to effect a sharp turn toward intensification and the accelerated introduction of scientific and technological achievements into production.

So far, approximately 2/3 of the country's national economic development has been effected by enlisting additional production resources, that is, extensively effected. Here the integral (or aggregate) indicator of social production efficiency growth, including the degree to which fixed capital, capital investments, fuel, raw material, and manpower are used, increases annually by approximately 1.5 percent. Of course, this figure could not suit anyone, but in previous 5-year plans it was still possible to tolerate it somehow. In addition, we had no problem in supplementing manpower, sufficient sources of capital investments remained, and stocks of fuel and raw material were full and conveniently located.

It would not be difficult to raise labor productivity if capital investments in the national economy were to increase 50 percent in the current 5-year plan, as they have done before. However, the whole complexity is that along with the reduced growth of manpower resources, there has also been a reduction in capital investments. For instance, in the 10th 5-Year Plan they rose 32 percent in comparison with the 9th 5-Year Plan, but in the 11th 5-Year Plan they have increased 10 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. That's all!

There are various reasons for this. One is that the growth of the people's prosperity has led to an increase in the proportion of the consumer spending in the national income and, correspondingly, to a reduction in the proportion of savings. In addition, the fuel and raw material bases are increasingly receding northward and eastward, into uninhabited regions. The European part of the country and the Urals now account for just 9 percent of the country's fuel and energy resources, while Siberia and the Far East account for 88 percent. The increase in fuel and raw material has also declined by a factor of 4-5.

Under these conditions, in order to increase the national income by, let's say, 4 percent a year, it is necessary for social production efficiency to increase 2.5 percent or, even better, 3 percent a year. In other words, for the economy's normal development, we must accelerate labor productivity growth rates at least 50 percent and, moreover, reduce the materials-intensiveness of production, substantially improve the return on investment, markedly raise the effectiveness of capital investments, and effect a radical improvement in the quality of output.

The classic question: "What's to be done?" In the past 2 years, special attention has been paid to the so-called "social factor," or, more simply, people's attitude toward their labor. By strengthening production and executive discipline and ensuring a solicitous attitude toward labor collectives' initiatives in industry, for instance, the labor productivity growth rate more than doubled in the first half of this year in comparison with 1982. The dynamics of this indicator look even brighter in agriculture and transport.

However, only the first steps have been taken. The reserves that lay on the surface have been realized, and only partially at that. We must go deep, reveal the potential inherent in the improvement of the economic mechanism and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and make it work for production.

I will cite just one exapmle. The average shift coefficient in machine building in our country is a little over 1.3. This figure can be broken down as follows: In the first shift, 17 out of 100 metalworking machine tools do not work. In the second shift, 70 out of 100 machine tools stand idle. That is, 17 percent of machine tools do not work at all, and they are not turned on once during the working day (!). Yet their manufacture is the result of 3 years' labor by industry.

How are we to break the established trends? How are we to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in the work of the economic mechanism? How are we to begin the 12th 5-Year Plan? The large-scale experiment which is currently under way should provide the answer to these questions: In five sectors of industry, enterprises have been given expanded rights in organizing their economic activity while, at the same time, their responsibility for the output produced has been increased. When the output deliveries plan is fulfilled 100 percent, the material incentive fund at the enterprise is increased 15 percent. This work is being carried out in the sphere of consumer services to the population, and it has been decided to also conduct the experiment at major construction organizations.

The first results are promising. In the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, which are working under the conditions of the experiment, the number of enterprises failing to fulfill the contract has been halved, while in the republican ministries switched to the new economic management conditions, all enterprises have coped with the deliveries plan.

At the same time, as the latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted, "The opportunities created by the new economic management conditions are still not being fully utilized..."

There has been no breakthrough in production efficiency indicators at these enterprises. Labor productivity growth rates here are still not sufficiently ahead of the rates in the sectors working in the old way, the return on investment and the efficiency of capital investments have not improved, and materials-intensiveness is not declining.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session deemed it expedient to ensure a further improvement in the conditions of the experiment, "having in mind the consistent consolidation of financial autonomy, the intensification of the economic mechanism's influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the best use of manpower, material, and financial resources..." Today, the conditions of the experiment must be geared to a greater degree to developing the collective form of labor. While providing incentives for leadership and engineering and technical workers, the principles of the new-style work of the economic collective have so far failed to affect to any great extent, the immediate performers, the workers, whose interest has remained at its former level.

On the other hand, the team form of organizing labor, without the corresponding restructuring of the economic mechanism, also fails to produce the expected effect. Judge for yourselves. In industry, 6 out of every 10 workers already work in a team, yet so far no sharp breakthrough in raising production efficiency is visible. Things are even worse in construction, where the team is virtually in full control: Labor productivity is growing very slowly.

Without the corresponding system of planning and management, without engineering support and a harmonious material and technical backup system, the amalgamation of workers into teams is largely formal and fails to provide any substantial increase in efficiency. Yet if wages are still raised here, with the aid of padded data, and the growth of indicators is accompanied by a lowering of assessment standards and planning on the basis of what has been achieved, then, as a rule, work efficiency declines.

So far, the experiment to expand enterprise autonomy and the development of collective forms of labor have been proceeding, I would say, along parallel courses, without organic interconnection. In order to combine the interests of the worker and the plant, it is necessary for the improvement of the economic mechanism to be harmoniously combined with collective forms of organizing and rewarding labor. Trailblazers already exist. At the Divnogorsk low-voltage apparatus plant, the system of planning and assessment of the teams' activity depend on the fulfillment of targets organically linked with the enterprise's deliveries plan.

However, making the interests of enterprise and team identical is far from simple, because the formation of the wage and material incentive fund for the enterprise as a whole, and the formation of the production collective's wage fund are carried out in different ways.

The experiment is based on the achieved wage fund, which increases at enterprises of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, for instance, by 0.35 percent for each 1-percent increase in normative net output. (There are also a number of other conditions which are not important to us in this instance). The incentive fund is also formed from the level achieved. It increases in relation to the fulfillment of the deliveries plan and the reduction of expenditure per ruble of commodity output.

But in teams working on the basis of financial autonomy, everyone recognizes that this is the most progressive form of labor organization, the wage fund is formed differently. As a kind of residual indicator, when the end result is appraised, the material and other expenditures included in the terms of the contract are deducted.

It seems to me that the principle of the formation of the wage fund in the contract collectives is an immeasurably more powerful incentive to raising production efficiency than consolidating the dependence of the size of the wage fund on the dynamics of normative net output. The latter also depends on many other factors not directly connected with work efficiency. Conversely, as soon as incentives are based on the gross income really obtained, the collective's interest in the results of its work is immediately intensified.

There are several sufficiently authoritative pieces of evidence. During the Shchekino experiment, average wages were formed from the proportion of the gross income earmarked for the payment of wages, irrespective of whether the number of workers had been reduced. Labor productivity growth rates in shifting to this system of payment increased by an average of 50 percent. In 3 years, at the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, labor productivity increased over 50 percent following the organization of comprehensive production lines working on a contract basis to construct large-scale gas pipelines, while the installation rate for gas pipelines doubled. The construction teams that are beginning to work using the Zlobin method are also achieving, given normal supplies, an explosive effect in labor productivity growth. Finally, the same principle for forming the wage fund has recently been implemented in Bulgaria. Once again, the productivity spiral has soared.

All this prompts the thought that the experiment could be extended, if we enhance the incentive role of wages by strictly linking them with the end result of the enterprise's activity: The fulfillment of the deliveries plan and the attainment of the corresponding volume of sold output.

In order to determine the wage fund from the volume of sold output, it is primarily necessary to deduct expenditure on fuel and on raw and semifinished materials. Given this approach, any overexpenditure of material resources hits the worker's pocket, while a reduction in materials-intensiveness promises a substantial wage increment. If this principle is applied not only to the enterprise, but also to each of its work cells, no one will just walk past a hardening mound of concrete, broken bricks, piles of planks, or warped rolled metal, as can quite often be seen now when it is the state which pays for this thriftlessness by receiving less profit.

In addition, the enterprise must apportion depreciation allowances and capital charges. If part of its equipment stands idle, if the shift coefficient is low, then excessive payments reduce the wage fund. In that case, the collective will be interested in selling unwanted machine tools, returning idle trucks, and obtaining more output from the available equipment.

An essential digression. It is obvious that existing depreciation norms and capital charges have been set too low. In the long term, we will obviously reach the point where we need to reduce equipment's term of service, and in a number of cases, we will turn to accelerated depreciation in the interests of renewing fixed capital. If capital charges are raised from, for instance, 6 percent to 10-12 percent, an incentive will appear, and we will really interest everyone in raising the return on capital.

Gosplan Aide on Experiment

PM290903 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Interview with L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan by a TASS correspondent: "Independence and Responsibility"; place, date not given]

[Text] The progress of the economic experiment designed to broaden enterprises' rights in planning and economic activity and to enhance their responsibility for their work results is constantly at the focus of attention of the party, the Soviet state, and our entire society. This is borne out by the discussion of the experiment's preliminary results at the latest session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

A TASS correspondent has asked L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan and chairman of the commission for the overall leadership of the economic experiment, to tell us about the most important avenues of the work under the new conditions by enterprises of the five sectors taking part in this experiment.

Question: Lev Alekseyevich, how do you assess the first results of the economic experiment?

[Voronin] We must bear in mind that the 7 months during which some 700 associations and enterprises in various sectors have been functioning under qualitatively new conditions are, of course, a relatively short period. Furthermore, the experiment is taking place against the backdrop of a general improvement of the main indicators of the performance of industry, and the national economy as a whole, which is the natural result of the great organizational activity mounted by party, soviet, and economic organs and the labor collectives themselves in the implementation of the party Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums.

Nonetheless, we are fully justified in reaching the general conclusion that collectives' interest in and responsibility for improving the main economic indicators at enterprises where the experiment is being implemented has increased. The entire increase in production has been achieved thanks to higher labor productivity alone, and the profit plan has been overfulfilled as a result of a substantial reduction in prime cost.

Three of the five ministries taking part in the experiment have fulfilled contract deliveries in full for the first time.

Question: Which of the experiment's levers have "worked" most efficiently, producing the changes you have pointed out?

[Voronin] A change for the better has occurred in the fulfillment of deliveries. This is a direct result of the fact that, under the conditions of the experiment, the indicator of output sales fulfillment takes account of contract deliveries. Observance of contract discipline has become the basis for assessing the activity of associations and enterprises. Changes in the method and schedule of the elaboration of plans and the intraplant reorganization of production management, output marketing and the bonus-payment systems at the enterprises themselves have also played a positive role.

Enterprises are using the right granted to them to pay incentives from money saved from the wage fund to workers who achieve high labor results.

The conditions for planning the wage fund and the incentive and production development funds have changed. Planning is carried out on the basis of stable economic normatives.

This will enable labor collectives to make important new advances toward utilizing internal reserves without having to fear that higher targets will be set once again in the ensuing period.

This means that the experiment "is working out" also in the social sphere. Enterprises' enhanced independence and responsibility for their work results are making people more disciplined, and teaching them to approach matters in a proprietorial manner. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has also pointed out the importance of the experiment's educational aspect.

At the same time, the economic experiment's potential is still not being fully utilized. With the aim of further improving existing planning methods, output distribution, and material and technical supply, the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab have adopted a resolution on the procedure and timetable for elaboration of the 1985 draft plans for the ministries being switched to the new management conditions. Taking the experience gained into account, it is envisaged supplying the control indicators to enterprises considerably earlier, by 1 September of the current year.

Question: Lev Alekseyevich, does the experiment encourage accelerated scientific and technical progress?

[Voronin] Unquestionably. A situation has now been created whereby every enterprise has been given the opportunity to carry out retooling, and, as regards the food industry, reconstruction as well -- on account of own "earned" resources and loans. However, much remains to be done in this respect.

Machine-building enterprises have been given the right to use money from the unified science and technology development fund for research work.

The combination of technical and economic measures within the framework of the experiment has enabled its participants to make more rational use of labor resources, particularly important now.

Question: Will the range of the economic experiment be broadened?

[Voronin] Yes. However, this process must not be regarded as merely adding new "addresses." In selecting new participants, we are continuing the course toward elaborating and introducing measures to improve the economic machinery that are differentiated according to the specific characteristics of the various sectors.

Next year, in particular, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy will begin operating under the conditions of the experiment. It goes without saying that the experience of the five sectors that started work this year in the new conditions will not completely meet the needs of the metallurgical workers.

Bearing in mind their specific characteristics, the Belorussian Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Fish Industry, and Estonia's light industry will take part in the experiment.

Proceeding from the recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, a number of measures is envisaged during preparations for the important new stage of work to enhance the efficiency of enterprise and sector activity.

In order to accelerate the pace of scientific and technical progress, incentives for improving output quality and increasing the production of export goods are being brought into play.

I would like to use this opportunity to note that the further deepening of the experiment and broadening of its scope demand more active work by scientific organizations under the USSR Academy of Sciences and by sectorial institutes.

Organically combining the broad rights and high responsibility of labor collectives, the experiment is gathering momentum, contributing to the current 5-year plan, surmounting the difficulties and unsolved problems natural in breaking new ground, and thus helping adjust the economic machinery with which the country will enter the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Progress Noted At Ukrainian Enterprise

LD291555 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1145 GMT on 29 August 1984 carries a 13-minute program titled "Strides in an Experiment," presented by Ukrainian journalist Natalya Makurenko. Makurenko describes how, as an experiment, the Kiev's Abalon brewery was allowed to independently regulate its output. July was rainy and demand for kvass was down, she says, so the brewery reduced kvass output and still fulfilled the plan by producing other products. Rigid planning used to be a factor preventing the enterprise from taking changing conditions into account. Makarenko also says that the experiment allowed incentives and sanctions for fulfillment or nonfulfillment of the plan and that, under the experiment, marketing has been expanded to other oblasts of the republic. The head of the Abalon brewing section then describes how quality has improved as a result of the bonuses and a woman worker says that incentives encourage more interest in work.

Ukrainian First Deputy Minister of Food Industry Zagorodnyy then examines the results of the experiment today. He says that the enterprise is an example of how incentives improve production and the quality of production. He notes that the proportion of better quality output grew in the first half of the year as compared with the same period last year, by 3.2 percent, but more can be done. Nearly 50,000 people have received bonuses for good final results in the industry, but bonuses are not always properly distributed -- they should only go to those who make the biggest contribution to production results. The experiment also improved productivity, he said. In the first half of the year output was R234 million up from the same period last year and the number of workers decreased by 2,200 persons. The marketing plan was fulfilled by 102.8 percent -- up 5.8 percent as compared with the first half of last year. The overall output increase was ensured through higher productivity, with a reduction in the absolute number of workers, while losses of working time fell nearly one-fourth. The proportion of higher class output amounted to 18.8 percent, compared with the planned figure of 16.6 percent. Almost 100 new products were started. Zagorodnyy notes in conclusion that, as the Politburo mentioned, the potential created by the new management conditions are not being fully used.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CHIEF ON ENERGY SECTOR

LD281508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Talk by USSR Academy of Scientists Chairman A.P. Aleksandrov at meeting between scientists and journalists hosted by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Scientists -- recorded]

[Excerpts] As you know, in our country an Energy Program was devised over quite a long period. This program was considered by the Council of Ministers, presented to the Central Committee and the Politburo, approved and adopted, and is now the guiding document for all those working in power generation. I personally was appointed chairman ~~of the Standing Commission on Energy,~~ which included ministers of the appropriate industries, those concerned with fuel and power, engineering, power engineering, and those responsible for power stations in the Soviet Union.

So, it was quite a high-powered commission, and our work over a number of years made it possible to create this program.

You probably know that for the past few years none other than the U.S. CIA has been taking an interest in our energy situation and has published forecasts on the subject. These forecasts contained such prophecies as that from 1985 onwards, our country, instead of being an exporter of energy resources, would become an importer, and consequently, those countries largely dependent on us for deliveries of energy resources, that is primarily the socialist countries, would be in a parlous state. The question arises, why were such forecasts compiled and published? This was one of the bases for formulating the U.S. position that our country is aggressive; one of the points about this aggressiveness, a reason for it, was that we will not have enough energy resources of our own and will have to obtain them through aggression against foreign countries. Now the position has changed somewhat. This year, I think it was, a book was published, again in the United States. The author's name was (Wilson), and in this book he bluntly states that these were quite erroneous, deliberately misinformative forecasts by the CIA, and that in fact, the USSR's energy situation is entirely favorable.

Well, that was my general introduction. Now I shall go into more detail. We are now going through quite a complex period, and indeed, this applies not only to our country, but to all countries. The point is that to a certain extent the energy resources we previously had in the European part of the country have been or are approaching exhaustion. As you know, that Saratov gas is practically all used up, the Caspian oilfields are becoming less efficient, and the same applies in the Tatar ASSR. It is the same with coal. Therefore, it is natural that our specialists have long been devoting attention to the east of our country. Oilfields have been found in Tyumen Oblast in West Siberia, as well as oil and gas-condensate and gas fields; there are also coalfields that have been known to exist for a long time.

Speaking quantitatively, one can plainly say that these sites, taken together, will last for a very long period, and now our task is mainly to make economical use of these fuel resources and to organize the energy system of the whole country to obtain maximum return on capital investments made in the fuel and energy complex.

Many questions arise here. The first thing is that we should, as far as we can, increase the consumption of coal, and somewhat reduce the consumption of oil as fuel, that is for heating boilers and power stations. Why is this? The point is that petroleum as a raw material is of tremendous significance for the chemical industry, it is a most profitable and convenient raw material; all this forces us to approach the consumption of oil in an economical manner. We can largely replace oil in the near future with gas, we can replace it with coal, and we have particularly great resources of coal, probably adequate for 5 centuries. Therefore, we must implement a certain change in our fuel and energy balance in this direction.

A second aspect is that this shift of fuel resources to the east causes quite considerable problems and a considerable increase in expenditure in connection with the need to transport this fuel over thousands of kilometers. We are building gas pipelines up to 4,000 km long, and you can imagine that this demands quite considerable expenditure. So this aspect also must be developed, sensible forms of transportation. This may be partly transportation of natural forms of energy resources, gas, oil, coal, and partly their conversion into electricity at the site, and the transmission of this electricity along power lines to the consumption points.

For this purpose, we must develop our unified grid and power transmission lines to make use of this method.

You probably remember that many years ago, in considering the possibilities for such a unified system, our scientists proposed, for the first time in the world, the use of direct current power lines. We have now written this into the Energy Program and are striving intensively to do this. Why is it necessary to use high-tension direct current power lines? The voltages are 1.5 million volts and 2.2 million volts. The 1.5 million volts refers to Ekibastuz and the 2.2 million volts to the Kansk-Achinsk complex, where the major coal deposits are. This is necessary because such a power line is, first, more economical, and second, better able to regulate the quality of the electricity produced. The point is that in the case of such large, developed power systems as ours, accounting for the possibility of switching off certain electricity consuming or producing capacities, switching off some power stations or production lines, for example an electrolytic one, leads to variations in the grid, the power supply system, which can cause partial overloads, voltage drops and variations in frequency. This question of the quality of electricity causes us quite a bit of concern in our energy system, and must be considerably improved in the near future. Finally, since such a vast quantity of energy resources has to be transported from the east, it is much more profitable for us to build nuclear power stations here in the European part, as far as the Urals, and these nuclear power stations should form the basis of our electricity supply in the European part of the country.

This main trend is reflected in our Energy Program. The development of nuclear power generation is to be on a large scale, and this is more or less the way we see our future up to 2000-2050. Gradually, the zone is which nuclear electricity is more profitable than electricity from other sources will move eastwards, and the time is not far off when, even in Siberia, it will be more profitable for us to build nuclear power stations than, say, stations using oil and gas. Coal-fired power stations, in view of the low cost of coal in the vicinity of those vast coalfields, will still be considerably cheaper, however, and we shall build up coal-fired and nuclear-based power generation.

Now, why do we keep talking about saving energy? Why do we have to bother about this if we have so many energy resources? There are two circumstances that make us do so. The first is that we are living wastefully; we are wasting a lot of heat, using too much fuel in various processes, in chemistry, metallurgy and so forth. Here, of course, we have to pay attention to the need to use less of this fuel so that we shall not need such a rapid development of our fuel and energy complex. In what direction should we be going? Certainly, first of all, in the direction of improving technology. For instance, in the aluminum industry, we expend considerably more electricity on producing a ton of aluminum by electrolytic processes, which require a lot of electricity, than is expended in a number of other countries. Here we have scope for improving the technology.

In a number of chemical forms of production, we can also considerably improve the technology. In metallurgy, we waste a lot of hot gas, and sometimes fuel gas; we make poor use of them or do not burn them efficiently.

All this we can correct. This will improve our technology and reduce emissions into the atmosphere from our enterprises, and our equipment, which is to everyone's benefit. This is the situation that is developing now.

We cannot of course rely too much on always being able to save such a great quantity of energy resources, but all the same, this is quite considerable. In this 5-year plan period, we shall probably save 160-170 million metric tons of standard fuel through conservation.

And since our technological processes in many industries are still not sufficiently advanced, we can improve them further. This improvement is also going on continually in the means of electricity production. You know that long ago we used steam pressure of 12 atmospheres, and now we use very high pressures. All this reduces fuel consumption per kilowatt-hour. This systematic work has awlays been going on in our country, and we can now say that at our fine stations, the newly-built ones, we are in a very good position. But we can and must improve further.

You have probably heard that a third magnetohydrodynamic plant at a thermal power station is now being constructed. This plant makes it possible to use very high temperatures, about 3,000 degrees, and, due to the very high efficiency of this magnetohydrodynamic attachment, the efficiency of the power station can be raised from the current 44 percent to about 50-55 percent, and this is a great consideration. This will correspondingly reduce fuel consumption.

In the field of nuclear energy, we have developed types of reactors that enable all nuclear power generation to be self-sufficient in providing its own fuel, we lead the world in this field. The point is that in our present reactors, most of those now currently operating, we only use Uranium-235, just one isotope, which contains only 0.7 percent of natural uranium; we make virtually no use of Uranium-238, which comprises almost all the rest of the uranium. We can only process about 1 percent of it. The introduction of fast-breeder reactors, where our country holds a leading place, although France is not far behind us, will enable us to produce additional nuclear fuel using Uranium-238, and this will enable us to obtain 40-50 times as much energy per kilogram of natural uranium as we do at present. Taking this into account, we have recently been working on supplying as many forms of energy consumption as possible with nuclear-produced energy. We are now building heat-supplying nuclear stations. Two are under construction, one near Gorkiy, the other near Voronezh. They will provide urban district heating, which as you know is well developed here, much more than in the West; therefore this is profitable for us. So, we shall be heating cities by nuclear energy. We are now working on obtaining high-temperature heat for metallurgy and chemistry, and this work is already virtually finished and we shall soon go over to implementing it in practice. We are also getting into nuclear energy in these consumption fields.

Why is this important? If we supply nuclear energy to metallurgy and chemistry, those industries using high-potential heat, heat at high temperatures, there too we shall have a saving of about 30 percent as compared with the consumption of natural energy resources.

This is the line of development we shall pursue, and it will enable our country, which is currently, probably the only major industrial country self-sufficient in fuel resources, to exist for a long time on our own resources. This line not only benefits our country, but will also enable us to export these resources to the socialist and certain capitalist countries. As you know, we have now completed the first stage of the gas pipelines by which we are selling some of our gas abroad.

I should say that we have considerably more time to adjust our power supplies than the western countries have, since they really do have little fuel of their own and have to import most of it. Take the United States, for instance, which imports about half its fuel. France has virtually no fuel of its own. Britain has the North Sea sites which give the country good supplies. West Germany has none. So they are very dependent on supplies of fuel from other countries. This is the reason for the exacerbation of the situation in the Near East, because a very large proportion of the world's oil and gas reserves are now concentrated there.

There is no peace there, because they are trying somehow to create a diktat in that area to exploit those fuel sites. Our country has no need of this, our fuel situation is quite solid and firm for a very long time; therefore, there are, of course, no exacerbations of this sort in connection with our side's policy, nor can there be. This false information that was put about in the West, has now, thank goodness, had to be refuted by the West itself.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW GAS DEPOSIT IN SIBERIA NOTED

LD281246 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

It is getting increasingly crowded and there is ever more bustle in Yamal peninsula beyond the polar circle, where the development of a new highly promising gas deposit in West Siberia -- the Yamburgskiy -- is starting.

The significance attached in the USSR to the Yamburg gas deposit can be judged at least by the fact that measures for its speediest putting into operation have been recently examined at a meeting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and a special decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on that issue says that the increase in gas output in the next five-year plan period (1986-1990) and maintenance of the high rate of the gas industry development in West Siberia will be chiefly due to the development of the Yamburg gas field, hence it is a top priority national economic project.

Yamburg is going to be the third biggest gas field to be exploited in West Siberia. The first was the Medvezhye gas deposit. It took nearly ten years to bring its output to the maximum possible. The second one was the famous Urengoy. It took less than seven years to start full-scale gas extraction on that gas field due to the accumulated experience. According to plans, the Yamburg gas field is to "become of age" twice as fast. This is quite a challenge, particularly considering that Yamburg lies farther northward, at a larger distance from the long-inhabited populated localities than Urengoy.

The development of the new deposit will take enormous efforts and spendings. But they are sure to be repaid, because Yamburg is one of the world's biggest multilayer gas deposits. It stretches over the permafrost of Yamal peninsula for more than 170 kilometres in length and almost 50 kilometres in width. Its reserves will be enough for decades and decades of intensive extraction. Therefore it has been decided to build there a whole town with a population numbering tens of thousands.

There is so far no town to be seen, its future streets being mapped out and its first houses under construction. But the first wells are being drilled. Two of them have already yielded natural gas for the local needs. The construction of a powerful gas pipeline has got under way in Yamburg this summer. It will carry local gas to the central areas of this country. The first cubic metres of gas will be supplied through that gas pipeline to consumers already in 1986.

Siberia has always struck one's imagination. Both by its scope and natural wealth as well as countless difficulties which people have to overcome here. Yet the long-term target-oriented programme in connection with the development of Siberia's oil and gas deposits, whose component part is the development of Yamburg gas field, is extraordinary even by Siberia standards. You can judge for yourselves, in 1965 one million tons of oil, including gas condensate were extracted in West Siberia. And the plan of oil extraction in 1985 is already 390 million tons. Gas extraction, which did not exist there on a commercial scale in general, will hit next year the 360,000 million cubic metre mark.

CSA HARVEST PROGRESS STATISTICS ASSESSED

Ruvinskiy Views Results

LD292256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary: "On the Country's Fields"]

[Text] The recent weather in most places where harvesting is in progress assisted the high tempo of the harvest. At present, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, grain crops have been harvested from 74.5 million hectares in the country. Threshing is in progress too. The busiest farms are in Kustanay, Tselinograd Oblast, in western Siberia. Recently, the grain crops harvest was completed on the majority of autonomous republics' farms in the Volga area of the Ryazan and Saratov Oblasts. However, in the Non-Chernozem zone a considerable volume of work is still to be done. For example, in the Novgorod, Kalinin and Smolensk Oblasts, a half of the total grain crops is still to be harvested. In the Ukraine, the threshing of groats has started. Agricultural workers have started selective harvesting of maize for grain in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kirgiziya. This work is also in progress in the Krasnodarsk Kray. Combine harvesters are working in the rice fields in southern Kazakhstan. More than half of the country's flax fiber has been harvested, although it should be noted that in the center of the country, its ripening is late.

By the end of August, a considerable volume of work toward next year's harvest has been done: four-fifths of fields intended for winter crop sowing have been plowed. However, in many oblasts where sowing should be ending, only two-thirds of the area have been prepared. This is the case in Pskov, Bryansk and Smolensk Oblasts. At present winter crop seeds have been sown on more than 11 million hectares, 28 percent of the plan. The total volume of sowing work has been successfully fulfilled by farms in Tatariya, Kurgan, Omsk and a number of other oblasts. Sowing is ending in the Saratov, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg Oblasts. Fifteen percent of the fields are ready for spring sowing, but this work is lagging behind schedule in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia.

PRAVDA Reviews Progress

LD300205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Summary] The harvest continues. According to the figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration by 27 August, grain and pulse crops, except for corn, had been reaped at kolkhozes and sovkhozes on 74.6 million hectares, over two-thirds of the total area. Grain crops have been threshed on 69.8 million hectares.

The procurement of hay continues. Grasses have been cut from 77.2 million hectares. A total of 58.2 million metric tons of hay, 62.9 million metric tons of haylage and 5.7 million metric tons of grass meal has been procured.

The pace of harvesting is increasing in the east of the country. It is now under way in the Urals, Siberia, and northern Kazakhstan. However, the harvesting combines have not been prepared well for the harvesting everywhere. One of the current acute problems is a shortage of spare parts for combines and GAS-53 vehicles, as well as a shortage of fuel. Urgent measures must be taken to assist those harvesting the cornfields of Siberia.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY EXAMINES MEADOW LAND YIELDS

LD300346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Natural haymaking and pasture are a major reserve for strengthening the feed base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This was the conclusion reached at today's session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. A particularly high volume of work to obtain feed land has been fulfilled in the country as a whole over the past 2 years. The best results have been achieved by farms in Lithuania, the Ukraine, and Belorussia. This has enabled the productivity of stockbreeding to be enhanced. At the same time, in the RSFSR and in Kazakhstan the program for improving meadow and pasture land is being fulfilled at an insufficient rate.

The minister, Comrade Mesyats, drew attention to the need to increase the return from resources allocated to improving natural haymaking and pasture. As an example of high return from land improvement of natural arable land, the experience of farms in Lithuania was cited, where meadowlands in the republic yielded an average of 40 quintals of feed per hectare. This was considerably higher than in the neighboring republics.

The collegium worked out measures to further enhance the productivity of meadow and pasture land.

BRIEFS

NEW SIBERIAN CANAL -- Specialists have begun blueprinting a canal to divert part of the water of the Ob and Irtysh Rivers in Siberia to Central Asia, where there is a shortage of water for irrigating the cotton and grain fields. The canal will be more than 2,500 km long. Careful studies have shown that diversion of the water will not result in making Siberian rivers shallow, nor will it worsen the ecological situation in the area. Additional water in Central Asia will help to make millions more hectares of land arable. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 84 LD]

BLOC SCIENTISTS COLLABORATE IN SPACE PROJECT

LD291416 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Baku August 29 TASS -- An international experiment is under way in outer space, in the air and on earth to study natural resources by the methods of long distance probing. Scientists and experts of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia have started work on a research ground in the north-west of the republic today simultaneously with the crew of the "Salyut-7"--"Soyuz T-11" manned complex. The experiment is being carried out on the basis of the Institute for Exploration of Natural Resources From Outer Space of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, which coordinates subsatellite research within the framework of the "Intercosmos" programme.

While Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov were making photography and spectrometry of the republic's territory from an outer space orbit, the other participants in the research project were taking spectral characteristics of natural objects in Shekinskiy and Zakatalskiy Districts and on the Mingechaur storage lake.

The aerospace experiment includes work done on several "floors" -- from orbital equipment, apparatuses on board planes and helicopters to a ground automated information and measuring complex, which was designed in Baku and proved to be successful in the study of natural resources of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The scientific aim of the project is to develop and perfect the scientific methods and physical-technological fundamentals of exploration of the natural environment from outer space. Its applied aspect is to study the mountain-meadow, forest and valley geosystems and provide for the agriculture recommendations, maps and charts for a rational utilisation of farmland, pastures and storage lakes. The materials received from aboard the manned complex and compared with the data of aerophotography, ground observations and other research done by scientists with the equipment of the CMEA member countries, will make it possible to elaborate a single method for the study of the earth from outer space.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MEETING -- An all-union scientific and technological meeting opened today in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Matters related to maintaining and upgrading power generation in the Soviet Union will be discussed by the participants. Specialists from ministries and planning and scientific research institutions in the Soviet Union and guests from Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia are taking part in the convocation. [Summary] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 28 Aug 84 GF]

MARSHAL LOSIK CITES LESSONS OF WORLD WAR II

LD291315 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- Forty years ago today the Soviet Armed Forces completed Operation Bagration in Belorussia, one of the major strategic offensive operations in the entire Second World War.

Marshal of the Armour of the USSR Oleg Losik said at a press conference given for Soviet and foreign journalists on this occasion that that operation predetermined to a large extent the outcome of fighting not only at the Soviet-German front but also at other fronts and in other theatres of operations. Our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition opened the second front by landing in France, whereas before that the Soviet Union had been fighting actually singlehanded the bulk of the forces of Nazi Germany.

However, even after the landing of the allied troops, Oleg Losik recollected, the Soviet-German front remained the main and decisive front. By the middle of 1944 there were deployed along its 4,500-km-long stretch as many as 240 enemy divisions, or 62 percent of all the divisions in the fighting armies of Nazi Germany and its satellites. But strategic initiative in 1944 had already been firmly seized by the Soviet command, the marshal said.

The swift offensive of the Soviet Armed Forces in Belorussia, he stressed, had an immediate effect on the situation at the other fronts of the Second World War. For instance, in addition to the 28 divisions sent to Belorussia from the Baltic area and the Southern Army groups, the Hitler command had to detail to that region another 18 divisions and four brigades from Germany, Poland, Hungary, Norway and other West European countries. This weakened considerably the rear of Nazi Germany in the countries occupied by it and facilitated the operations of the allies.

We paid a dear price for victory, Marshal Losik said. Such a fierce war that was fought by the Soviet Union had not fallen to the lot of any other nation. The war claimed more than 20 million lives in this country and left behind tens of millions of orphans, widows and invalids. We will never forget a single drop of blood shed by Soviet people for their homeland, its freedom and its happiness, Marshal Losik stated.

The years of the war taught us a good deal, the marshal continued. First, they showed that the aggressive plans of the imperialists, unless nipped in the bud, can bring untold misery to mankind. The lessons of the war and the danger inherent in today's world developments urge us to be vigilant and even more cohesive and energetic in our actions against the war preparations of the forces of imperialism and reaction led by the USA.

Second, we must not forget that the forces of aggression do exist and that they are not idle. There are those in West Germany who dream about revenge. Washington is encouraging these sentiments and whipping up the militarisation of the country, from the territory of which two world wars were unleashed. The first-strike missiles deployed there are being targeted by Washington at its recent ally in the anti-Hitler coalition.

Thinking over the lessons of the past war, the Soviet people have done and continue to do whatever they can to avert another world war, Marshal Losik said in conclusion.